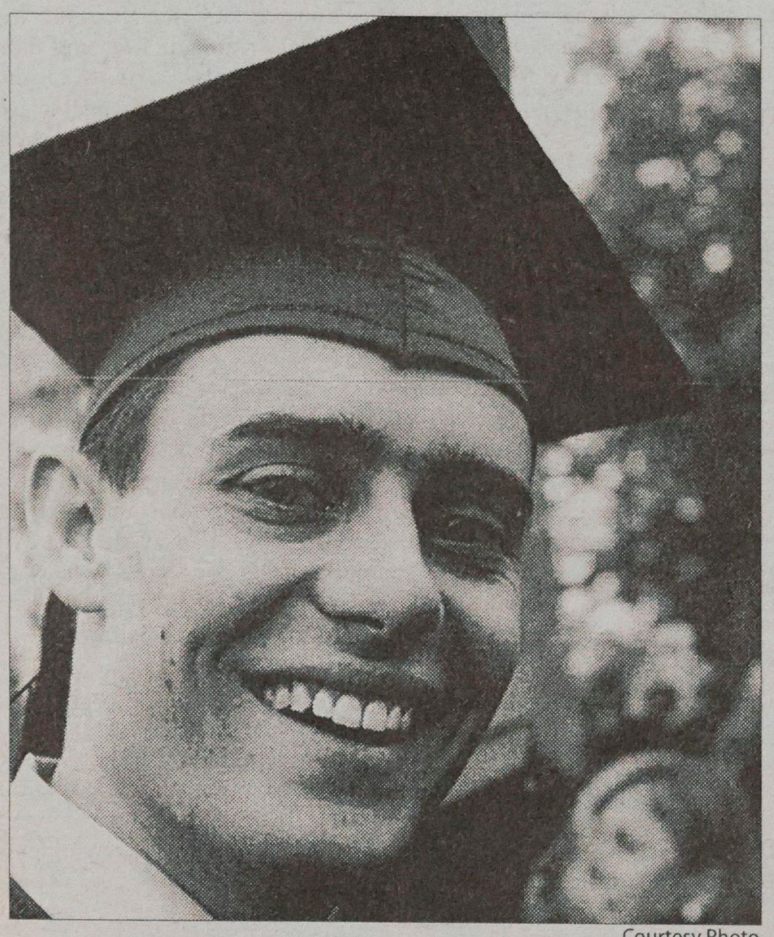
The Middlebury Campus

VOL. 99 NO.17 | WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 2001 | SINCE 1905

Former Student Arrested on Drug Charges by Russian Police

Russian Media Circulates Allegations of Espionage



Courtesy Photo

John Tobin '00, pictured above at his Middlebury graduation last May, has been in the custody of the Russian police on drug charges since Feb. 1

By Nicole Miller
Editor-in-Chief

Russian security police announced yesterday the arrest on drug charges of John Edward Tobin '00. Tobin, a 24-year-old Fulbright Scholar doing graduate work at Voronezh State University in central Russia, was taken into custody by the Federal Security Service (FSB) on Feb. 1 after failing to appear for a summons. He has been denied bail by the Russian courts, according to the *Associated Press* (AP).

Links tying Tobin to the U.S. intelligence services have spurned an uproar from the Russian media who are calling this arrest of an American student "the latest spy scandal," in an ongoing Russian-American conflict, according to reports from the AP.

A statement given to the AP by the FSB stated that Tobin was detained while purchasing drugs and was charged with the illegal possession of drugs, which can bring up to three years in prison.

Independent NTV Russian television reported that police first detained Tobin at a night club in Voronezh on Jan. 26 for possession of 1.5 grams of marijuana, according an AP article.

Rampant allegations of possible espionage, made by the Russian media have brought this arrest into the public sphere. The speculation arrives after last week's allegations against the U.S. FBI agent Robert Hanssen, who was accused of being a Russian spy and leaking the names of U.S. spies to the Russian government over several decades.

Although, newspaper *Noviye Izvestiye* reported Tobin's arrest on Feb. 13, at that time there was no mention of his being a spy, according to the AP.

Russian officials from the FSB claim that Tobin was arrested on drug charges; however, they do not deny that they are investigating whether Tobin's relations with the U.S. State Department and various military institutions could possibly make him a spy.

Pavel Bolshunov, an FSB spokesman in Voronezh told the AP, "The Russian security services believe the American was, apparently, carrying out work to familiarize himself with the country and language before receiving his main assignment."

The FSB said in a statement that Tobin is a Fulbright Scholar with a letter of recommendation from the U.S. State Department.

Before attending Middlebury College, Tobin spent two years studying Russian at a U.S. Defense Military Institute in Monterey, Calif. He then spent some time at a military intelligence school in Fort Huachuca, Ariz. from 1995-6, where he earned a certificate as an interrogation expert, reported the AP.

Tobin arrived at Middlebury College as a sophomore in 1997 and began working towards a bachelor's degree in international studies with a focus on Russia. He spent his junior year studying abroad in Moscow, according to friends and professors, and later returned to graduate from Middlebury in May of 2000. Since the summer following his graduation, Tobin has been studying as a Fulbright Scholar at Voronezh.

Friends of Tobin at Middlebury College found out about the arrest yesterday and have since been following developments closely.

John Richardson '00.5, who has been friends with Tobin since he transferred to Middlebury in 1998, said that he and his friends last heard from Tobin when he called them from Russia to wish them

(see Tobin, page 6)

EAC Proposal Diversifies Course Requirements

NEWS analysis

By Tim McCahill
Assistant News Editor

Roman Graf, director of the Office for Institutional Diversity, presented the Student Government Association (SGA) with a proposal to modify the current course requirements necessary to fulfill the Cultures and Civilizations distribution for an undergraduate degree from the College. Graf delivered the presentation on behalf of the Educational Affairs Committee (EAC), a group comprised of Middlebury faculty and students.

The current requirements are divided into three geographically based groupings, the United States (denoted as USA in the College course catalogue), Western Europe (denoted as EUR) and "Other" (denoted as OTH).

The "other" requirement can be satisfied by any course with a regional focus other than the Europe or the United States, encompassing countries in Latin America, the Middle East, Africa and Asia. In order to satisfy the Cultures and Civilizations distribution students must take one course in all three of these groupings.

The EAC proposal, to be presented to all faculty at a general meeting March 5, calls for a broadening of the requirements to include a wider representation of not only world countries but also of the minority and majority politics that each of these nations must confront on some level. This last feature includes topics related to gender equality, race, sexual politics and socioeconomic difference.

The main impetus in attaching this particular requirement stems from a broad consensus among faculty and the EAC to shift the definition of culture away from geography towards a greater understanding of majority and minority relations within national cultures.

"We believe it is important that students encounter several approaches to the study of culture during their college careers," Secretary of the College Eric Davis wrote in an e-mail Monday morning. Davis, along with acting Dean of

(see Diversity, page 5)

Index

Local News.....9
Opinions.....12
Features.....17
Arts.....25
Sports.....32

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Carnival Improves on Already 'Well-Bred' Tradition

By Zach Robert
Opinions Editor

As the weekend drew to a close, the organizers of the 2001 Winter Carnival finally relaxed and, as word of increased attendance, student responsibility and overall satisfaction streamed in, received praise for improving on a well-bred Middlebury tradition.

There was an estimated 1,500-1,600 students at the Carnival Ball, a significant enough increase on last year's 1,250 attendant students that, during the later hours of the Ball, there were not enough physical tickets to accommodate a few late-comers, who were nonetheless ushered onto the dance floor.

Kristen Sylva '01, administrative head of Winter Carnival, remarked that, "This year's Carnival Ball had the highest attendance of the last four years."

The two "Night Club" shows in the McCullough Student Center on

(see Winter, page 8)

Louisa Conrad

Brainerd Commons hosted blow-up jousting in Pearsons Lounge on Friday as part of Winter Carnival.

Inside...

Bad Language Tests the Boundaries of Good Taste

Page 15

Features

Widespread Laundry Woes Send Students Spinning

Page 17

Sports

Alpine Team Hits Peak as Prize Nears

Page 32

COLLEGE shorties

By Mike Hartt
Staff Writer

Brown Copes with Deluge of Early Decision Applicants

Citing an unmanageable 65 percent increase in early action applications over the past two years and a concern over the lack of attention given to reviewing of early applicants, Brown University (RI) has announced a switch to a binding early decision admissions program starting with the class of 2006. The university's current early action program allowed applicants to apply in November of their senior year of high school and receive a response in mid-December; however, admitted students could apply to other schools and are not obligated to respond to Brown's offer until April of the following spring. The new policy mandates that students admitted in December attend Brown and withdraw any applications to other schools. According to Michael Goldberger, director of college admission, because the admissions staff had not increased in size, the increase in applications simply presented too much of a burden on the office. The change has met with mixed reactions, particularly from Brown students who are saddened that the opportunity to "shop" for the best financial aid package will be taken away for early applicants. Goldberger maintained that a student applying early decision to Brown should not be interested in "shopping" aid offers, since an early application indicates Brown is that student's first choice college.

Washington and Lee Reforms Alcohol Policies

The Board of Trustees at Washington and Lee University (Va.) has unanimously endorsed the efforts of President John Elrod to curb excessive alcohol consumption, which Elrod described as "the most serious issue facing the University." The rare public statement coincides with the forthcoming release of the college's Task Force on Alcohol's comprehensive review and recommendations on W&L's alcohol education measures, policies and abuse prevention methods. The Task Force on Alcohol was formed last fall after the tragic deaths of two W&L students in a one-car drunk driving accident on Homecoming weekend. Some of the task force's recommendations will likely include tighter restrictions on alcohol use by fraternities, academic consequences for any students convicted of driving under the influence of alcohol and increased parental involvement in instances of alcohol violations. In addition, revised fraternity and sorority rules will be considered as part of an effort to create a safer and healthier campus and off-campus environment. At an all-campus assembly Elrod recently challenged the student body to change its behavior through self-governance, stating, "Our alcohol abuse crisis is your challenge to leadership. If you rise to the occasion, the University will be a better place for what you have done."

Michigan State Pulls Name from 'American Pie' Sequel

Michigan State University has denied filmmakers the right to use the school's name in the highly anticipated sequel to the 1999 blockbuster "American Pie." Universal Studios sought permissions from Michigan State to continue to use the university's name in "Secret Disguise," which takes place after the lead characters' freshman year of college. Because "American Pie" was set in fictional Great Falls, Michigan, based on the ritzy East Grand Rapids, Mich., and several of the movie's characters refer to attending Michigan State, writer Adam Herz and producer Warren Zide, a 1988 MSU alumnus, approached the university for official permission to refer to the school in a few scenes. While the scenes depicted characters Steve Stifler and Chris "Oz" Ostreicher in class and at typical college parties, university spokesman Terry Denbow stated that the references were not "deemed appropriate or reflective of our classrooms or our students."

U-Florida to Notify Parents of Student Alcohol Violations

The University of Florida will begin this spring a new policy of notifying the parents of students repeatedly in violation of the university's alcohol policy. The notification policy allows the university to contact parents if a student is taken to the hospital for alcohol intoxication or drug use, and will enable the UF to send a letter to the parents of students who receive two alcohol violations in one semester or three violations over the entire time at the university. The Office of Student Affairs contacts the parents, as opposed to the Office of Student Judicial Affairs, allaying concerns that the notification process is tied to a disciplinary process. According to Jim Scott, vice president of Student Affairs, "Parents normally are glad we call. They usually already know that there is a problem and want information on how to help their student."

Sources: *The Brown Daily Herald, The Michigan State News, Independent Florida Alligator,* W&L News Office

Environmentalists Align with Locals

By Julia Urcis
Staff Writer

Environmental Quality (EQ) has recently made some important steps in hope of preserving the environment for years to come. Last Sunday they met with a local organization named Spirit in Nature, a community-based group of activists who see a connection between spirituality and the natural world.

EQ and Spirit in Nature decided that they would work in conjunction to protect the earth from global climate change, otherwise known as the Greenhouse Effect.

Students from Middlebury Union High School and Middle School also attended the meeting.

The name of the collective group is the Global Warming Action Coalition. The aim of this meeting was to decide what key issues should be collectively addressed by the two groups in order to take more stringent action in environmental affairs, specifically local climate change.

Ben Brouwer '04 organized the meeting of the two environmental action groups and discussed the meeting and contributed more details regarding their hopes for the future.

The meeting was the second of the semester, as the first was held on Feb. 11. At the original meeting, Ron Schildge '03 talked about his research and outreach program through the Environmental Studies Grant.

The coalition shows that the local community supports what EQ has been doing on campus.

—Ben Brouwer '04

The most current collaboration on Feb. 25 was held at Weybridge House, the Middlebury College environmental house. Weybridge facilitated a meeting ground for people of the community and students.

EQ and Spirit in Nature decided that they would work in conjunction to protect the earth from global climate change, otherwise known as the greenhouse effect.

Last week, EQ launched their anti-SUV campaign on the Middlebury campus, raising concern by many members of the Middlebury community for being too radical and not practical for current college policies.

Spirit in Nature representative Paul Bortz, who was supportive of the anti-SUV campaign, was happy to work with EQ members and other environmentally aware students on campus to figure out ways that the College and the community can combine their efforts to decrease the use of high-emission vehicles.

Through this decrease, they hope to bring about the decrease in carbon dioxide emissions that heavily contribute to the depletion of the ozone layer. Specifically, they are concerned about increase of poor air quality in the Champlain Valley region.

One striking proposition mentioned was setting up a "yellow bike program" wherein students and community members could use bikes scattered around the town and the College instead of using cars for transportation.

There are numerous bikes that have been collected over the years by the College that could be cleaned up, uniformly colored, most likely yellow, and could hopefully encourage people to use more environmentally-friendly transportation.

The two organizations will also be meeting with transportation services officials in the area about creating a safer and more accessible bike route around town so that people will feel more comfortable about riding their bikes to and from their destinations.

There is a planned meeting for a proposal to extend railroad lines through Middlebury on March 8, 2001.

Brouwer said, "The coalition shows that the local community supports what Environmental Quality has been doing." This is especially important after the controversy over the anti-SUV ban that occurred last week. Brouwer added that EQ and Spirit in Nature are verging out to get more support.

Global climate change will be the focus of a lecture given by Jonathan Lash, the president of World Resources Institute (WRI), a leading environmental think tank based in Washington, D.C.

Lash served as the co-chair of the President's Council on Sustainable Development from 1993-1999, and is the former head of the Vermont Agency of Natural Resources.

The talk will take place on the Middlebury College campus at 7 p.m. on Wednesday, March 7, in Room 216 of Bicentennial Hall. The event is free and open to the public.

Lash's talk will include a discussion of the Third Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) which was approved earlier this year in Shanghai, China, by climate-change scientists from over 100 countries.

The report presents new evidence that most of the global warming of the last 50 years has been caused by human activities.

According to the document, global temperatures are projected to rise between 2.5 to 10.4 degrees from 1990 to 2100, a higher increase than the estimates published in the IPCC's last assessment in 1995.

"As the biggest emitter of carbon dioxide, the U.S. has an historic opportunity and a moral responsibility to jump-start the stalled negotiations for the Kyoto Protocol," said Lash, referring to efforts to implement the international climate protection treaty.

"Scientists have presented compelling evidence and politicians must move boldly to mitigate the impacts of climate change before it is too late."

Besides heading the Vermont Agency of Natural Resources, Lash directed the environmental law and policy program at the Vermont Law School and served as Vermont's Commissioner of Environmental Conservation before taking his position at WRI.

He is a board member of the Montpelier-based Institute for Sustainable Communities and the Washington, D.C.-based Wallace Global Fund.

SGA Briefs

By Becky Ruby
Staff Writer

The SGA will be holding elections for the following senator vacancies: Cook Commons, Brainerd Commons, Atwater Commons, Junior Half-year, Feb Representative. An informational meeting will be held Wednesday, Feb. 28 at 4:30 p.m. and Thursday, March 1 at 6 p.m. Both meetings will be held in Mitchell Green Lounge in McCullough. Elections will take place online from Thursday, March 8 to Friday, March 9 through the SGA Website: http://www.middlebury.edu/~sga.

Questions regarding elections should be directed to Zach Borque, the SGA director of Membership.

The student senate deliberated on new clauses in the Finance Committee guidelines, presented by Committee Chairman Brian Arcese '01. Senators called for specific clarifications on clauses relating to food, particularly for organizations with weekly meetings.

Roman Graf, director of the Office for Institutional Diversity, presented a proposal for a modification of the Cultures and Civilizations distribution requirements on behalf of the Educational Affairs Committee. The proposal calls for a broadening of the requirements with greater emphasis on the geographical and cultural areas included in each. Senators expressed some doubt over the proposal, particularly in regards to a proposed "Diversity" requirement. Dean of Faculty Alison Byerly and Secretary of the College Eric Davis will give another presentation on the proposal at next Sunday's session.

Geonomics House Renamed to Honor Robert A. Jones '59

By Ashley Elpern
News Editor

Geonomics House, the headquarters of the Geonomics Center for International Studies, was renamed the Robert A. Jones '59 House for distinguished alumnus and Trustee Robert A. Jones in a ceremony on Feb. 17.

Over the years, Jones has been a significant contributor to the College in myriad ways, most visibly as one of the founders and major donors to the Geonomics Institute.

At the renaming ceremony, Middlebury President John McCardell spoke highly of Jones' continued support of the College, calling him one of the College's "most generous benefactors." McCardell emphasized Jones' active involvement in the Geonomics Institute, of which he serves as the founder and chairman emeritus.

McCardell noted that the Institute played a "significant role in furthering mutual understanding between the United States and the former Soviet Union."

The Institute evolved from its inception in 1989 as an independent entity to the Geonomics Center for International Studies, now an integral part of the College's lecture schedule and liberal arts mission.

As a result of Jones' dedication, Geonomics has received great publicity and "has become widely recognized for its commitment to providing students with fresh perspectives on how the world looks and works," said McCardell.

"Through internships, international symposia, scholar-in-residence programs and other initiatives, the programs in this facility both expand opportunities for students and support faculty in their teaching and professional development," McCardell continued.

In the conclusion of his brief talk, McCardell detailed Jones' other contributions to the College.

Bob is committed to a broad range of things, especially his great love for Middlebury College. His founding of the Geonomics Institute showed a social commitment to the developing nations of the world.

—Scott E. Pardee, Alan R. Holmes chair in Monetary Economics

Jones created the fully endowed Alan R. Holmes Chair in Monetary Economics in 1989 in addition to donating generously to the Bicentennial Campaign, setting "an example that illustrated the level of giving that would be required to meet the lofty $200 million goal that had been set for this ambitious effort," remarked McCardell.

While a student at the College, Jones majored in economics, was a member of the Kappa Delta Rho (KDR) fraternity and performed with the Dissipated Eight a cappella group. Following his graduation in 1959, Jones received his M.B.A. from Northwestern University.

In addition to his work in the field of economics and Internet technology, Jones is the treasurer of the Kentucky-based Carl Clore Foundation and a dean counselor at the Harvard Divinity School.

In the early to mid 1970s, he served as a councilman and subsequently as mayor of Belmont, Calif.

Courtesy Photo

Robert A. Jones '59 (left) stands with John McCardell outside the newly dedicated Robert A. Jones '59 House.

Jones, in his own words

Jones, in an e-mailed response, stated that he was fortunate enough to receive his education at Middlebury, which he feels helped him to define his mission in life. "I am forever indebted to those faculty members who gave me a new passion for life: to find the causes of the business cycle that needlessly create so much economic suffering among millions of people," he said.

At the time of his graduation, Jones said that both he and his professors shared at least one concrete conviction: no one really knew what drove some nations to economic distress.

When Jones left the College and entered the real world, he realized that Middlebury had prepared him

(see Middlebury, page 7)

A Decade Later, Panel Tackles Soviet Collapse Issues

By Devin Zatorski
News Editor

With the task of reassessing the Soviet Union's progress since its collapse 10 years ago, three scholars convened in the Robert A. Jones Seminar room yesterday for an engaging discussion of the road to democracy.

Theirs was an interdisciplinary approach: Bill Daniels, professor emeritus at the University of Vermont and former Vermont legislator, offered a historical analysis, with emphasis on personal tensions between Boris Yeltsin and Mikhail Gorbachev; Will Pyle, assistant professor of economics at Middlebury, refuted three commonly held misconceptions about the Soviet Union's economic decadence; and Marc Garcelon, assistant professor of sociology, focused his talk on prospects for the future, and also spoke to whether the Soviet Union has "been on the road to nowhere" for the past decade.

Pivotal, if idiosyncratic events

Daniels, the first panelist to address the crown of over 40 students and faculty members, asserted from the onset that, "most people in the Soviet Union were better off at the height of Gorbachev's reforms than they are today."

Instead of viewing the Soviet decline as collapse, however, he suggested interpreting it as a "decolonization, broken up by Yeltsin personally to get at Gorbachev personally."

Yeltsin exploited Gorbachev's movement toward democracy to advocate sovereignty for the 15 satellite republics, Daniels said, "cutting [them] loose" even if the states did not desire immediate total autonomy.

"But what motivated Yeltsin to do this?" Daniels inquired rhetorically.

He contended that the impetus for Yeltsin's actions was in fact a "rivalry, personal hatred" that he has not recognized in any literature he has read. "And I've read quite a lot," Daniels said with a chuckle.

In June 1987, Yeltsin's promotion was vetoed, thus commencing his resentment of Gorbachev. For Daniels, this drives home "the impact of high level idiosyncratic events" on the course of history.

While at a conference in Italy, Daniels said he explained his theory to a key player in the veto decision, and "he heard me out, and did not deny [the possibility that resentment was sparked there]."

In broader terms, Daniels said that while "Gorbachev inherited a dictatorship and tried to democratize it, and Yeltsin inherited and incomplete democracy and tried to erect a personal dictatorship."

Yeltsin then failed, he explained, giving way to Vladimir Putin's "authoritarian regime presiding over a pseudo-market economy."

From the economist's vantage point

Will Pyle, who came to Middlebury in 1999 after a stint at Ohio Wesleyan, outlined three common misconceptions of the Russia-watching community with respect

(see Panel, page 8)

A Mirror to the Slopes

Andrew Corrigan

Going into his final tuck at the bottom of the mountain, *a skier is reflected in the sunglasses of Pauline Gaden '01. Gaden was one of many Middlebury College students who braved the cold to travel to the Snow Bowl and support the College's racers in the Winter Carnival this past weekend.*

Melton Departs From 'Jewel of Green Mountains' for Providence

By Lindsay Frost
Staff Writer

William F. Melton, Middlebury College's vice president of external affairs, will be leaving the College to accept the post of vice president for institutional advancement at Rhode Island School of Design (RISD) in Providence, R.I.

Since his arrival at Middlebury in 1993, Melton has overseen public affairs, development, grants, alumni and parent programs and publications and Web communications. Melton has also headed and directed the College's six-year $200 million capital campaign and the Bicentennial Celebration.

Melton will remain at Middlebury until June 30, 2001 to finish the capital campaign, which ends on that date. According to Melton, the College still has $12 million left to raise to reach the goal of $200 million.

"When I came [to Middlebury], I could tell that this was a college about to take off," Melton said. "A lot has happened in the time I've been here."

At RISD, Melton will have similar responsibilities to his position at Middlebury, since the school is two and a half years into a six-year capital campaign to expand the institution's museum and add to the endowment.

Melton said he was particularly looking forward to his RISD post because it combined higher education with museum work, which has always interested him.

He also cited the city of Providence's recent rebirth and RISD's role in that growth as factors that drew him to accept the appointment.

Melton said he was particularly proud of his work to increase the College's endowment. As part of the capital campaign, the College set a goal of adding $35 million to its $90 million endowment. According to Melton, in the last six years, the College has added approximately $32 million to its endowment.

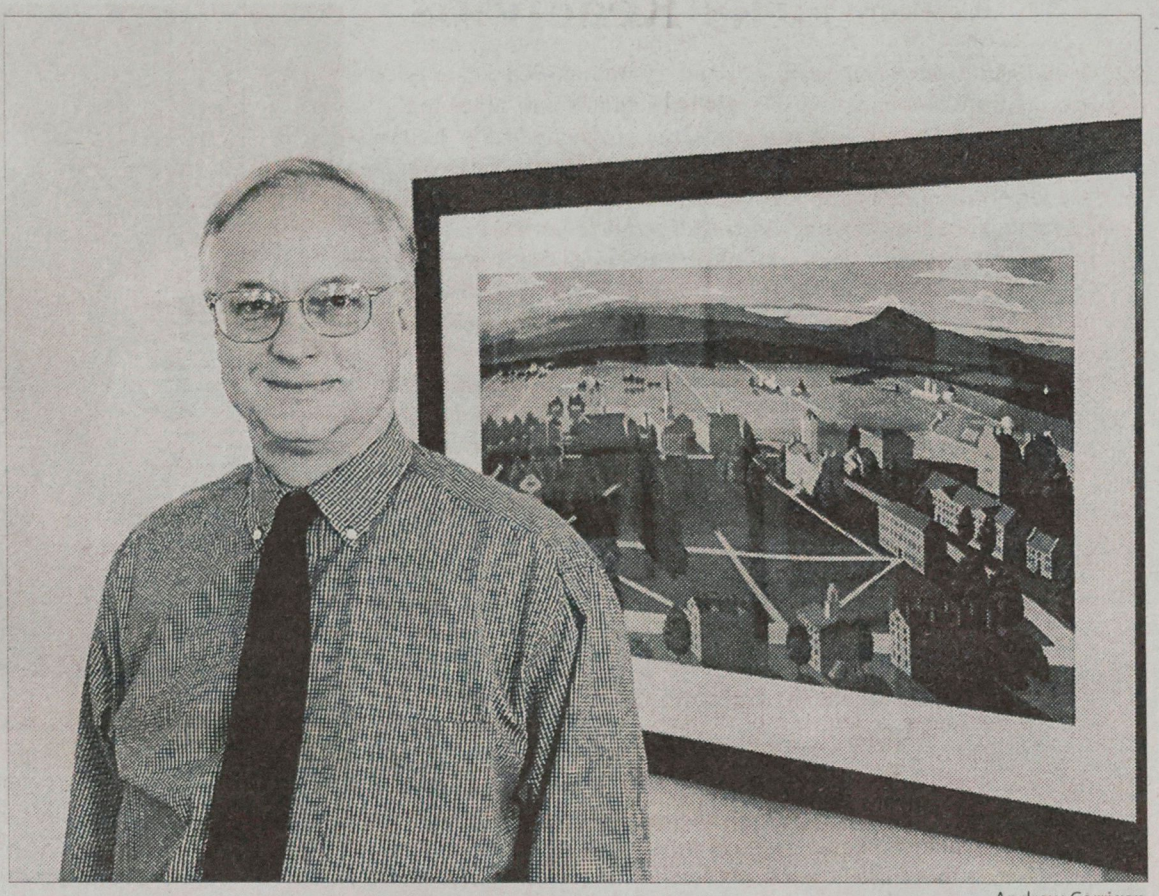
Melton also said he had enjoyed working with President John McCardell and Provost Ron Liebowitz to expand the College's identity in the country.

"A graduate once told me that Middlebury is a jewel in the Green Mountains," Melton said, "and one of the things I've tried to do is help other people realize it, to let it shine to a wider community."

According to Melton, he was brought to the College to run the capital campaign, which, when completed, will make Middlebury only the third liberal arts college in the country to complete a $200 million campaign. Vassar College and Amherst College are the only two schools to have completed a such a campaign.

In a press release, McCardell said, "[Melton] planned and managed the largest capital fund raising effort in the history of the College. As he assumes this exciting new opportunity, he can do so with the knowledge that he has made a meaningful difference at Middlebury College."

Melton came to Middlebury and the Bicentennial Campaign with many years of external affairs and fundraising experience in education. He was director of development at Yale University School of Medicine, where he completed the medical school's $125 million campaign and helped plan Yale's $1.7 billion endowment drive. He has also held fund raising positions at Northfield Mount Hermon School in Northfield, Mass., Friends School of Baltimore in Baltimore, Md. and Chatham Hall in Chatham, Va.



Andrew Corrigan

A leader in the Bicentennial Campaign, Will Melton has accepted a post at the Rhode Island School of Design.

During his time at Middlebury, Melton also served as advisor to the crew team, and he said that one of his "most touching moments" at the College was when the team named a one of their racing shells after him.

> **When I came to Middlebury I could tell that this was a college that was about to take off.**
>
> **—Will Melton, Vice President of External Affairs**

Director of Development Ann Crumb said another of Melton's legacies is the strong external affairs staff he recruited and developed in his time here.

"He was particularly good at...finding new people and stretching and encouraging them," Crumb said. "He guided us through this period plus laid a foundation for the future."

Melton said he was "proud of the quality of people [the external affairs office] had recruited" and that they would be up to the challenges that the College will face in coming years.

"The job still undone here is still pretty significant," he said. "Funding for the library and funding for the commons infrastructure—those are tasks that are still ahead."

Crumb said the College and the President will be starting a search for a replacement for Melton shortly.

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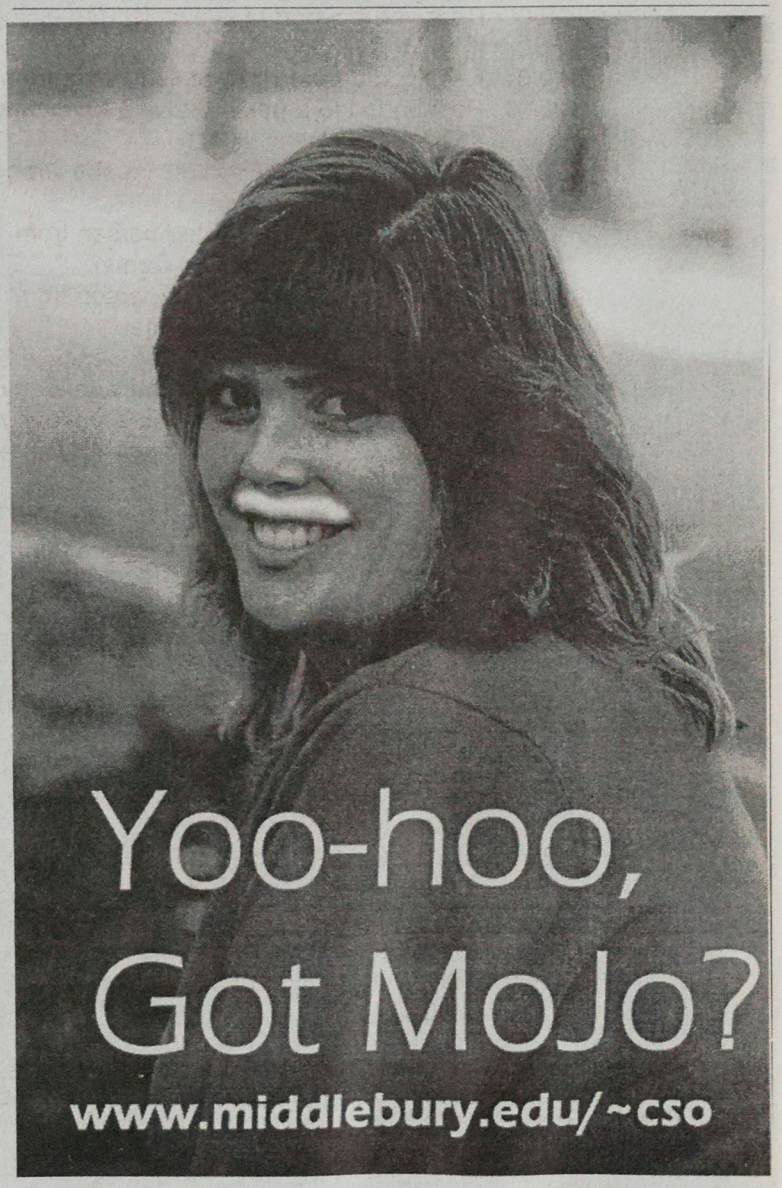


Diversity Requirement Sparks Reactions

(continued from page 1)

Faculty Alison Byerly, co-authored the proposal.

The proposed changes would increase the number of course groupings from three to five. The new categories would be divided as follows: North America and Canada (denoted as NAM in the proposal), Continental Europe and Russia (EUR), Africa, Asia Latin America and the Caribbean (AAL), Diversity (encompassing topics related to gender, race, ethnicity and sexuality, denoted as DIV) and Comparative (including comparisons between political systems or national literatures, for example, denoted as CMP).

In order to fulfill these modified requirements students must take one course in four out of the five categories.

The guidelines for the proposed changes, outlined by Graf in his presentation Sunday evening, stipulate that a listed course can fulfill no more than two of the revised categories. A student must choose one of these categories to go towards his or her major as a single class cannot fulfill two requirements.

As with the current Cultures and Civilizations distribution, Winter Term classes can fulfill a requirement, as can Advanced Placement credit or other credit similar to it.

While the proposed modifications will not significantly alter the current content structure of courses offered by the College, it will serve to clarify the geographical and cultural distinctions some faculty and administrators feel have been excluded by existing distribution requirements.

According to the EAC's rationale for the modifications, the present "[three] part configuration [of the United States, Western Europe and Other] clearly privileges the Western tradition and the United States of America, while grouping all other areas, and other areas of the globe, into a single category 'Other,' a possibly alienating term that can too easily be interpreted as 'secondary' or even 'tertiary.'"

The printed rationale went on to describe how the existing "Other" category also excludes "courses focusing upon issues of diversity within one or more cultures" – namely, topics of race, gender and other similar categorizations.

"[The current requirements] assume that higher education is void of politics and social issues," said Graf last week. "By designating the world as 'other' it adds a disciplinary stance that is almost pedestrian."

While the EAC rationale may sound like an alternative to homogeneity to some, to others – including some more vocal members of the Middlebury SGA – the document smacks of the kind of highly abstruse language so popular among educators and administrators, particular at private institutions like the College.

Some student senators decried the EAC recommendations as an "institutional canonization" of diversity, a word very much in vogue at liberal arts and public colleges and universities across the country.

Other senators complained that

Andrew Corrigan

Roman Graf addressed members of the SGA at their weekly meeting on Sunday in Old Chapel.

the proposed requirements detracted from the importance of learning about the United States, an expectation placed particularly on international students or others unfamiliar with American history and culture.

Clarifying the catchword

The strong reaction prompted by Graf's presentation revolved primarily around the "Diversity" category and illustrates quite succinctly the ambivalence some members of the College community share towards the term's meaning in an institutional setting.

Much of this ambivalence stems from the usage and definition of the word itself. According to The Oxford Dictionary of Current English, "diversity" simply means "variety" applied to an institution like Middlebury, however, the word implies much more than that.

But what, precisely, does it imply? According to the definition offered by the Human Rights Committee (HRC), active in two sessions between 1988 and 1993 and 1993 and 1998 but since disbanded, "Diversity implies a group of people with differing perspectives and background experiences interacting and sharing their varied points of view."

Since the HRC was charged with making recommendations for creating a more "culturally diverse community" at the College, its definition also included the "ability to understand different cultures" as a means of broadening student perspectives of the world and its people.

But the HRC definition, not surprisingly, has a particular academic tinge that is an integral part of what is termed "institutional diversity" – promoting diversity in an institutional setting like a college or university.

According to the HRC guidelines, "Higher education is also called upon to move the agenda beyond the minimum standards to a level that is informed by both rational thinking and visionary planning." This involves, according to faculty and administrators, integrating recommendations like the ones proposed by the EAC into existing College policy.

The current requirements "assume that higher education is void of politics and social issues. By designating the world as 'other' it adds a disciplinary stance that is almost pedestrian."

—Roman Graf, associate provost for institutional diversity

Other methods of institutionalizing diversity include hiring more faculty, staff and students of color, creating collaborative links between various student organizations and sponsoring events that focus of questions pertinent to minority and majority politics.

Diversity at an executive level?

While the EAC recommendations are certainly a product of the infiltration of the term "diversity" into administrative policy, the proposals themselves have emerged independent of the Office for Institutional Diversity, inaugurated in October 2000 and headed by former Professor of German Roman Graf.

Graf emphasized that he was merely representing the EAC in his presentation and served only as an advisor to the group in their formulation of the modified distribution requirements.

Graf has spent much of his time since last fall preparing a long-term plan of action for the institutionalization of diversity at the College, a plan that will serve as a guide for administrative policy over the years to come.

While he said that he understands the suspicions some harbor against the term "diversity" (he himself dislikes the term), he emphasized that the college setting was an ideal place to change students' opinions about the world and its various cultures.

"The college needs to be at the core," Graf said.

"Students need to let themselves be transformed. If I didn't mean I could affect them to the better, I wouldn't be in education. Everything an office does has to come back to improve the education of Middlebury students," he continued.

While improving the educational quality of the student population is one of Graf's foremost ambitions, the office he runs is in part the product a concern across the College on the level of diversity here.

"The creation of the office reflects that [people are concerned about diversity]. It's a big part of campus. Having the guts to say it is an institutional priority shows a high level of commitment and reflects the current thinking of the administration."

Graf's most recent initiative has been to oversee the deliberations of the Diversity Action Board (DAB), a committee of 42 students, faculty and staff assigned to transform HRC recommendations and components of Graf's action plan into reality.

The committee is divided into sub-committees, each given specific tasks relating to some form of diversity on campus. For members of the religious diversity sub-committee, for example, one of these tasks is the creation of a center where faith-based organizations can house their offices, hold meetings or sponsor activities for their members.

For Graf, the work of DAB is an imperative part of his mission to make the College a more diverse place. "You need to know how to deal with people to make the dream a reality," he said. "That means making concessions, keeping an open dialogue and having the ability to change your opinion. You should expect the same of other people."

The former German professor acknowledged the fact that at heart he remains very much a theoretician, fond of ideas and philosophy. But he concedes that he is also a pragmatist, a combination that he said he feels makes him qualified for the job.

"I like to change reactionary attitudes," he said. "But I better be aware of the values I'm trying to instill."

Graf emphasized that other administrators – particularly those with offices in Old Chapel – have been supportive of the initiatives he has suggested so far.

With a student senate skeptical of at least one of these, however, Graf will need this support as leverage over the coming months and years.

Campus Security Log

The Department of Public Safety responded to the following incident reports.

02/19/00	Received a report of two stolen fire extinguishers from McCullough.
02/19/01	Received a report of a stolen jacket from Proctor.
02/20/01	Responded to a person driving to endanger on Stewart Hill.
02/22/01	Responded to a person driving the wrong way on a one way street by C lot.
02/23/01	Transported an intoxicated person from McCullough to the Health Center.
02/23/01	Transported an intoxicated person from McCullough to Porter Hospital.
02/23/01	Responded to a medical emergency in Stewart.
02/23/01	Responded to a report of an illegal party in Gifford.
02/23/01	Responded to a report of an illegal party in Gifford.
02/24/01	Responded to a report of a medical emergency at Prescott.
02/24/01	Transported an intoxicated person from Lang to the Health Center.
02/24/01	Transported an intoxicated person from Hepburn to the Health Center.
02/24/01	Responded to a report of a person driving to endanger on Stewart Hill.
02/24/01	Transported an intoxicated person from the Field House to the Health Center.
02/24/01	Responded to a medical emergency in Stewart.
02/24/01	Transported an intoxicated person from the Field House to the Health Center.
02/24/01	Transported an intoxicated person from the Field House to the Health Center.
02/24/01	Transported an intoxicated person from the Field House to the Health Center.
02/25/01	Received a report of a broken window in McCullough.

If you have any information on the above incidents, please contact the Department of Public Safety at extensions 5911 or 5133.

Russian Police Hold Tobin in Custody

(continued from page 1)
congratulations on their graduation at the end of January.

"He must have been arrested right after that," Richardson said, "Because we didn't hear from him again."

Richardson described Tobin as a great friend who was very intense when it came to academics.

> **Anyone being arrested is scary, you don't want be arrested in Russia...this is very troublesome.**
>
> **—James West, visiting professor of Humanities**

"None of us can believe what happened," Richardson said, "He is a 24-year-old just out of college, I really don't think that he could be involved in espionage."

Michael Kraus, professor of political science, who taught Tobin in several of his classes called what the Russian media is saying "pure speculation."

"In the past when an arrest was made of an American in Russia, the Russian authorities immediately made a case for espionage and that is not the case here" he said. "Anything involving [Tobin] in terms of espionage is just pure speculation. There is no reason to believe the allegations and no formal charges have been made against him ... this has all been blown out of proportion."

James West, visiting professor of Humanities and a Russian specialist said that he believes there to be some justification for concern over Tobin's arrest.

"Anyone being arrested is scary, you don't want to be arrested in Russia...this is very troublesome," he said.

West said that the Russian police are especially vicious on drug trafficking and that whether or not the allegations against Tobin are correct, he could be in for some trouble.

West also expressed his concern that the arrest occured during a time that the Russian government seems to be tightening into a more authoritative and totalitarian governing regime. He described the penal system in Russia as very new and still under beginning stages of development.

When asked what could be the next step for Tobin, West was unsure, saying that the lagging judicial system leaves many open-ended questions about the unfolding of Tobin's future.

"It's a very uncomfortable position for Tobin and his family to be in as a whole," West said.

In the meantime, Tobin's friends say that they will try to raise awareness on and off the Middlebury campus about Tobin's situation.

"Tobin is one of our buddies, one of our friends and we are somewhat in the dark over here as to his situation," Richardson said. "We hope that he isn't being abused or treated poorly and we are very concerned over his well-being."

Courtesey Photo

John Tobin, seen above playing at a Free Tibet Concert, was well-known on campus for his musical abilities. Friends are trying to raise awareness of his arrest in an attempt to get him released from Russian prison.

Black History Weekend Culmination of Intensive Planning

By Chris Atwood
Staff Writer

In the culmination of countless hours of planning, Middlebury College hosted the first annual New England Black History Conference on Feb. 16 and 17, in honor of the month-long celebration of black culture. Sponsored in large part by the Pan-African-Latino-Asian-Native-American Center (PALANA), with additional support from the African-American Alliance (AAA) and Special Assistant to the Provost Leroy Nesbit, the conference included a film screening, the Black History Quiz Bowl Bee, as well as a catered Soul Food Dinner and the Multicultural Dance Extravaganza.

All of the events were free of change and open to all students.

Randy Cofield '01, resident advisor for the PALANA Center, helped to organize and plan the weekend's events. Cofield said that he began brainstorming plans for African-American history month towards the end of the summer, in an attempt to bring engaging events to campus that everyone could take part in.

Once he arrived on campus, at the start of the school year, Cofield officially began to organize the structure of the conference.

Inspired by the tragic deaths of Maika Prewitt, Niko Johnson, Tiffany Holmes and Anisa Gamble last April, Cofield said that he wanted to "plan events that address the needs of a lot of students on campus. My ultimate goal was to plan something everyone could take a part of and enjoy."

Cofield said that he felt touched by the unity he found as he planned and finalized the events. "Everyone should think about how a lot of people worked and came together on this event—professors, students, commons, CRAs.

And all the events centered on pumping up Black history. We drew out so many people, I felt real proud. I felt as though Black History was being respected."

On the evening of Feb. 16, the weekend's events began with a showing of the film "Remember the Titans" screened to a packed house in Dana Auditorium.

On Saturday, following a catered breakfast, Assistant Professor of History William Hart opened the Black History Quiz Bowl with a lecture entitled "Why Study Black History."

Teams from Middlebury, University of Vermont and Colby College respectively engaged in the Quiz Bowl, with the super-scholar round taking place later in the afternoon.

"How can you demand justice — whether that is equal treatment and opportunity under the law or reparations in the form of affirmative action — if you don't know your history? Hence, to be an informed citizen of this nation, you need to know African-American history. To know that is to know American history," said Hart.

Hart continued, "The present is contingent on the past. To know the past is to understand the present. This is why I study and teach history. Societies and cultures change over time, and with change comes new ways of being, new ways of defining oneself and others in the world, new ways of figuring the past," said Hart in his lecture.

Saturday night kicked off with a Soul Food Dinner, sponsored by the commons and presented in the Chateau, an event AAA President Ali McGaw, said packed the room.

The weekend's event closed with a "Multicultural Dance Extravaganza," presented on Feb. 17 in the Center for the Arts.

Dancers included steppers from the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Zeta Phi Beta Sorority, and concluding with a solo performance by Sheila Griffiths.

The evening's programming also included members of Middlebury College's Distinguished Men of Color and performances by Middlebury students Cherine Anderson '04 and Crystal Belle '04.

Ali McGaw said that she hopes that the weekend's events helped to "bring people together."

Continued McGaw, "not only so that they could support but also learn about black history. I hope people could step away from the events having gained an educational experience."

The History and American Studies Department will continue to sponsor activities throughout the semester in an attempt to carry on the celebration of African-American history outside of the confines of February.

In March, there will be screenings of several films and documentaries, including an episode of "An American Love Story," a documentary about an interracial family living in Queens, New York; and "Black Indians: An American Story," a documentary about Black Indians living in the United States, featuring Hart.

Open discussions will follow these and other screenings.

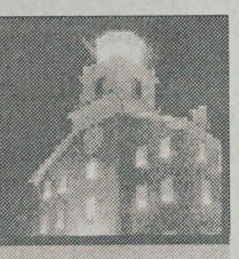
Additionally, Carl Turnipseed, an African-American executive vice president at the New York Federal Reserve, has agreed to give April's Alan R. Holmes Lecture, sponsored by the Economics Department.

Ali McGaw said she felt excited and "enthused by the support we got from the wider campus."

Continues, McGaw, "What surprised us the most is that the wider campus not only helped us to advertise the program—putting up poster—but most importantly in attending the events."

Midd Briefs

By Ashley Elpern and Devin Zatorski
News Editors



ISO Slates Seventh Annual Symposium

The International Student Organization (ISO) will be holding its Seventh Annual ISO Symposium on March 2 and 3. Entitled "To Lead the World: The Impact of U.S. Foreign Policy," the symposium features Pulitzer Prize-winning investigative journalist Seymour M. Hersh, who achieved national recognition in 1969 when he exposed the massacre of Vietnamese civilians by American troops at My Lai.

Hersh has won dozens of other major journalism prizes, including four George Polk Awards. His books include "The Price of Power: Kissinger in the Nixon White House," which won the National Book Critics Circle Award and The Los Angeles Times Book Award, "The Target Destroyed: What Really Happened to Flight 007 and What American Knew About It," "The Sampson Option: Israel's Nuclear Arsenal and America's Foreign Policy" and the controversial "The Dark Side of Camelot."

He has also broken stories that, beginning in 1970, the United States had been violating Cambodian neutrality with a secret bombing campaign.

Hersh has also authored a recent book over the dispute between Gulf War veterans and the government over the effects of the "Gulf War syndrome."

More recently, Hersh wrote a highly-debated New Yorker article "Overwhelming Force," which alleges unnecessary and excessive use of force by General Barry McCaffrey's 24th Infantry Division in the final days of the Gulf War.

Upcoming Symposium to Interpret Holocaust Through Camera Lens

A symposium entitled "The Holocaust and Cinema" will be held from Mar. 3 to 13. The ten day event, the fourth Silberman Symposium in Jewish Studies, will examine how the Holocaust has been interpreted and misinterpreted by viewing films made before, during and after the Holocaust. The films to be showed date from the last 50 years, and include classics such as "Judgment and Nuremburg," starring Marlene Dietrich and Spencer Tracy, and documentaries like the French "The Sorrow and the Pity." A number of scholars will present lectures on the Holocaust and its cinematic representation.

These include Harvard University's Eric Rentschler, author of the recently-published "The Ministry of Illusion: Nazi Cinema and Its Afterlife," and Jessica Wiederhorn of the Shoah Visual History Foundation. More information on the upcoming event can be found at www.middlebury.edu/~is/Silberman.

Angel Award Nominations Sought

The first annual Angel Award prize will be given to a sophomore woman of color who has demonstrated leadership both academically and socially.

The award honors the memory of the four Angels who passed away in a tragic, untimely accident last year.

Nominations are being accepted by Associate Dean of Student Affairs Marichal Gentry.

Middlebury College Reaps the Benefits of Jones' Generosity

(continued from page 3)

well. "I found that Middlebury had taught me how to learn, and, with the help of many position papers by economists employed at the Federal Reserve, I set out to find the causes and solutions to cyclical behavior," he stated.

During the progression of his career as an economist, Jones said he believes he found many of these causes and solutions, giving him a forecasting ability that eventually became available to institutional investors throughout the world. "Of course, the dynamics of the marketplace modify cyclical causes and solutions so that my career in monetary economics continues with a daily passion," Jones continued. "How lucky I was to receive such a gift from Middlebury College."

> I am forever indebted to theose faculty members who gave me a new passion for life: to find the causes of the business cycle that needlessly creates so much economic suffering among millions of people.
>
> —Robert A. Jones '59

Jones began coming back to the College in 1978, first to visit professors "to compare notes on economics, then to give economics seminars."

He was proud to note that two of his four children graduated from Middlebury—a daughter in 1982 and a son in 1986. "My daughter and son were both inspired by Middlebury College, as I was, by the Economics Department!" Jones added.

At the same time, Jones started working with the College administration and the KDR fraternity officers to convince the national fraternity leadership to embrace the co-ed policies of the KDR chapter at Middlebury.

"This was a battle," Jones confessed. "It took about five years. In the end, we won." By a one-vote margin, Jones said that the national KDR membership complied with the College's regulations, which he embraced "wholeheartedly."

"As a result, the national fraternity founded on the Middlebury campus is the only fraternity from my undergraduate days which continues to exist," said Jones.

Jones added that one of his strongest desires is for the student community to "fully embrace diversity and pluralism." In his corporate experience, he stated that "I have always insisted on mutual respect among all employees as a condition of employment."

Creation of Geonomics

The Geonomics Institute at the College was not the first economic policy center that Jones established. He started a similar institute in conjunction with the economics department at the University of California. "My intent was to provide countries asking for economic policy guidance with some of the most distinguished economists in America," he said. "One of my life goals has been to uplift living standards throughout the world so that warfare is never again considered as a solution for basic economic problems."

While the University of California was "too academically minded" in their requests of funding from Jones, he and Middlebury Professor of Economics Michael Claudon began to discuss the possibility of moving the Institute to Middlebury. Claudon was to head the Institute, which would be re-named Geonomics but maintain the same goals.

"When the Soviet Union asked for economic advice from Western countries, Geonomics jumped right into action," Jones stated. The Institute then began hosting a number of conference involving Soviet and U.S. officials.

The first conference centered on geo-political planning, which Jones said he believes contributed to the Soviet withdrawal from the Americas, recognition of parallel geo-political interests in the Middle East, bilateral disarmament and discussions about joining the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Jones credits Claudon to the Institute's teaching Soviet farmers proper dairy training, a program "once covered by a national network evening news program," he said.

The Institute provided Middlebury College students and faculty with access to the former Soviet republics and eastern European governments. Because of this, Jones said that "the College administration saw an opportunity to combine the mission of Geonomics and the International Politics and Economics major."

This allowed the College to "strengthen its visionary goal of being a place that insists upon and teaches a global understanding that radiates from a core of linguistic and cultural competence," to which Jones adds the humanities and social sciences.

As a Trustee of the College, Jones said he finds it "absolutely fascinating" to learn more about education and student life. "In fact, I take time off from work for a two-week stay on campus in order to be with students," he said.

Jones attends all kinds of events, but says he never informs students that he is a Trustee. "That would ruin the conversation," he said.

Currently serving as the Alan R. Holmes Chair in Monetary Economics is Scott E. Pardee, a former Federal Reserve official and Wall Street Executive. The chair is designed for a policy-oriented economist who can integrate real-world monetary and financial issues with modern economic theory.

Pardee began his chairmanship in September 2000, succeeding Paul Wonnacott, who held the position since 1993. Before this appointment, Pardee served as the Christian A. Johnson Scholar-in-Residence, providing guest lecturers in economics classes and consulting for the Economics Department and International Studies Program.

Pardee knows Jones well from their time on Wall Street in the United States Government Securities Market, where Jones was a trader and had developed a well-regarded news service. Holmes was also a mentor of Pardee and Jones at the New York Federal Reserve.

Claudon, who was also instrumental in the founding of the Geonomics Institute, invited Pardee to come to a symposium at the Institute discussing the transition of the former Soviet Union into a free-market economy, beginning Pardee's association with the College.

"Bob is committed to a broad range of things," said Pardee, "especially his great love for Middlebury College. His founding of the Geonomics Institute showed a social commitment to the developing nations of the world, particularly the former Soviet Union."

Following the collapse of the Soviet Union, Pardee explained that the Geonomics Institute, which he was a board member of, had trouble competing with similar institutes at larger universities. To remedy this, it was closed down as an independent institution, "a difficult decision," said Pardee.

> As a trustee of the College, Jones says he finds it "absolutely fascinating" learning more about student and campus life.

He said that a number of Middlebury College graduates serve on the Board of Trustees of the Geonomics Center, aiding the transition of the Institute to the oversight of the College.

Now a part of the College, the Geonomics Center is "an internationally organized system that brings together all students interested in international affairs," said Allison Stanger, director of the Geonomics Center for International Studies since December of 1999 and associate professor of political science.

She said, "Ideally, we are trying to bring the world to Middlebury and Middlebury to the world."

The goals of the Center are aimed towards "enriching undergraduate education, as all programs are oriented towards students," Stanger said. The impressive lecture schedule of the Center is created by soliciting input from students and staff, bringing lectures from all facets of the international realm.

Geonomics is "an internationally oriented resource and research center," according to institution's annual report. Its goal is to advance global understanding that "radiates from a core linguistic and cultural competency." Working with a faculty committee, the Center creates co-curricular programming to expand opportunities for students and support faculty in their teaching and professional development.

"We wouldn't be here without Bob Jones," said Stanger. "His donations built this house and set the Institute in motion."

In addition to his generous donations to the College, Jones has given much to the economic sector. He was the founder and chairman of MMS International in San Francisco, an information service on economic and financial trends. After selling MMS International to the McGraw-Hill Companies in 1989, Jones made charitable contributions to Middlebury College, the Geonomics Institute and Harvard University.

In 1984, Jones founded Market News Services (MNS), an independent news agency dedicated to providing timely information on the actions of the Federal Reserve. Today, MNS provides news coverage of international economics, monetary and public policy and financial markets.

The service in available through direct feed, Reuters, Bloomberg, Dow Jones Markets and the company's Web site, www.economeister.com.

In 1989, Jones founded Market Broadcasting Corporation (MBC) to create information delivery solutions for the financial community.

The two companies, now recognized collectively as the Jones Financial Network, announced in 1996 the creation of PC Trader, an innovative Internet platform that for the first time enabled the broadcast of real-time financial information to personal computers.

PC Trader offers price quotes, news, economic data and analysis focused on the fixed income and currency markets. Using proprietary technology developed by MBC, the PC Trader platform operates on a broadcast mode rather than the request/retrieval standard of the World Wide Web. Jones has also brought this technology to Middlebury. According to Pardee, the "real time" stock and bond information now on software in the Economics Suite in Warner Hall is "a wonderful resource for the College."

"Bob has brought cutting edge technology used in Wall Street to Middlebury," Pardee said. The range of financial market technology and portfolio management, as well as the economics of investing classes offered at the College by Pardee are all aimed at helping students get used to the transition to the real world of economics.

According to Pardee, Jones is "very excited" about the increased technology at the College.

"He is a real-world economist, and sees a practical element to the technology," said Pardee.

Pardee is responsible for bringing in speakers related to the Federal Reserve and financial markets. The funding for this is included in the endowed position donated by Jones. He is currently teaching a course on the economics of investing at the College.

Pardee had much to say about Jones' legacy of donating to the College. "I have worked at a number of colleges," he said, "and someone like Bob is not as unique as he is unusual.

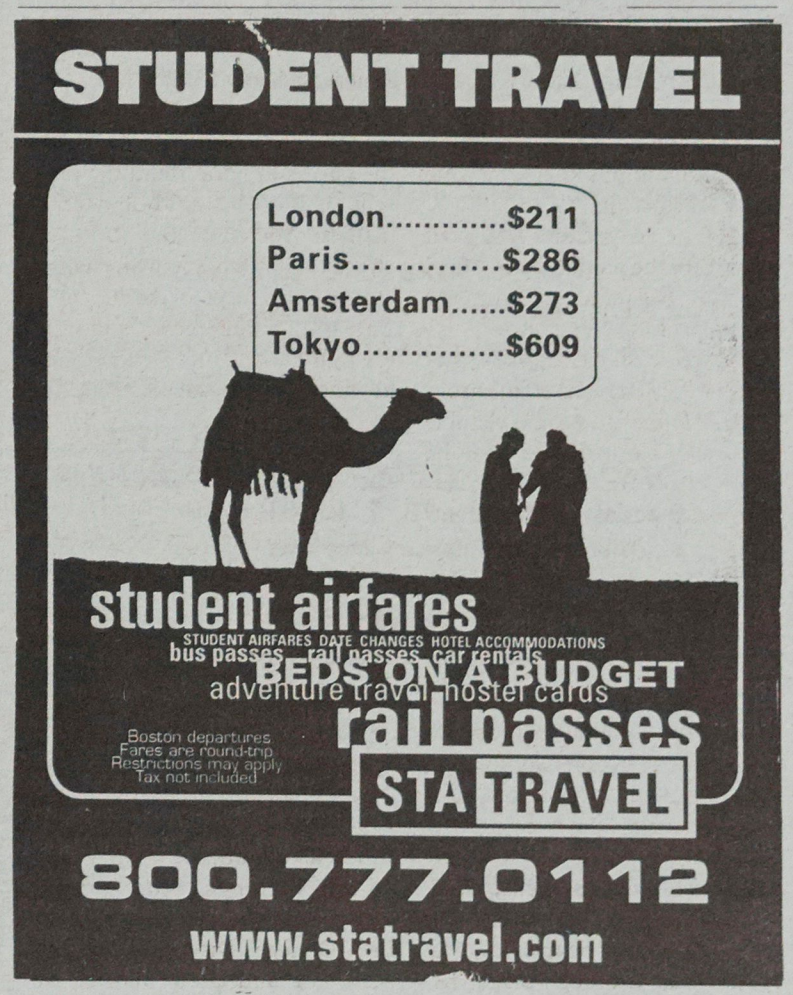
Many people who make donations disappear and a few end up on trustee boards.

Bob has committed his time and his money in management issues and finding projects at the College that would otherwise not be met."

He went on to say that many donors have political agendas when making donations, but that Jones has a total commitment with human qualities.

"He asks 'What can I do for you?'" said Pardee. "No political agenda applies and Bob makes sure that Middlebury College has the opportunity to allow students to do achieve success in the real world."

Jones has given his time and counsel to the College specifically in the Minerva Project, the College's plan to re-vamp its technological. "Technology at colleges is a race to the top," said Pardee. "Having Bob's knowledge is a major resource in planning to provide the support that students will need in the future."



Winter Carnival Witnesses Heightened Student Turnout

(continued from page 1)
Friday were also sold out, with around 200 people – the capacity of the McCullough dance floor when there are tables and chairs distributed across the floor – enjoying the late evenings.

Despite the rise in student turnout for the Carnival weekend, there was a surprising decrease in crime and in alcohol-related violations. According to Lisa Boudah, director of public safety at the College, only two students were refused entrance to the Ball because of excessive alcohol consumption and only four students were forced to leave after having been admitted to the Ball.

There was one additional alcohol-related incident that is still under investigation, the details of which are confidential. Two thefts were also reported. Overall there were few incidents for such a large occasion, especially in comparison with last year's figures. There were 13 students escorted out of last year's Carnival Ball for alcohol-related reasons, two of which were serious enough that Campus Security was forced to call for outside assistance. Boudah added that last year there were three thefts, two cases of vandalism and one reported assault. Assaults and vandalism were entirely absent from this year's festivities.

The Parton Health Center, which treats an estimated five students for alcohol-related incidents on the average weekend, had 12 visits over Carnival weekend, a figure similar to last year's 11 visits.

The single most prevalent complaint voiced by students concerned the lengthy line leading into Nelson, which forced students to stand outside in the snow and wind.

Upon entering the Nelson lobby, the crowded entrance took considerable time to get through to the actual entrance of the dance.

However, Sylva said, "There is really no way to get around that congestion."

She pointed out that there is not an entrance to Pepin Gymnasium wide enough to accommodate an event as large as Winter Carnival: coat check, ticket purchasing and ticket checking all had to fit into a relatively small space.

The entranceway to this year's Carnival Ball was an improvement over last year's, which was located at the lower level entrance, a venue that allowed for only one door through which students could enter and exit. In addition, the bathrooms were located next to the door, exacerbating the congestion.

Sylva commented, "We were worried about two things, fun and safety, and the slight extra wait allowed us to make sure students entering the Ball were not so intoxicated that they caused trouble."

Megan Smith '95, assistant director of the Center for Campus Activities and Leadership, added that a significant part of the difficulty was that the majority of the 1,600 students arrived within a narrow time frame, roughly between 11 p.m. and midnight.

Sylva said she "hopes the Carnival is viewed in a positive way and that it was worth the wait."

Next year, the Ball will likely be relocated to Nelson Arena.

Other successful events that occurred over Carnival Weekend included the Ice Show, during which the children of faculty and staff skated, linked hands and held candles in a tribute to Maika Prewitt, one of four girls killed in a car accident last year; the ski races, in which Middlebury, Williams, Dartmouth and other schools lost to the University of Vermont; and various "Cultures 'n Commons" events, including "gladiator jousting" in Pearsons Lounge.

Sylva and the other organizers set the scene for a memorable Carnival weekend and it was up to the students to make the most of it.

Alex Westra

Josh Drake '03 pulls his date close at the Winter Carnival Ball on Saturday.

Panel Evaluates Russia After 10 Years

(continued from page 3)
to economics.

First, suggested Pyle, is the notion that the "downward trajectory began with the breakup in 1991. I think it began in the Gorbachev era," he said.

In 1987 and 1988, he explained, Gorbachev instituted economic reforms which gave firms "more freedom to price output and pay workers," yet the enterprises were still exempt from the responsibility of covering excess costs."

Pyle called this reform "the prescription for inflationary pressures" because it led to increased production and spontaneous privatization.

The second widely held misconception is that Russia carried out "shock therapy"—rapid liberalization of prices—but by April 1992, that method was abandoned.

Also, Pyle reinforced that Russia is not fundamentally different from other states in transition to democracy.

He cited the frequent "woe is Russia" idea, but said Russia is certainly not the only country enduring a prolonged recession and other challenges borne by democratization.

Finally, Pyle pointed out the "disproportionate emphasis" placed on the state's withdrawal from the economy.

He suggested instead that there are two forces at work: the fact that the state no longer owns the means of production and the need for institutions to enforce the "rule of contract."

Under the current system, the state fails to protect property rights and to enforce contracts.

Pyle said that bankers accepted third party guarantees of payment when giving loans to consumers, but when it came time for payment of the loan they could locate neither the client nor the third party guarantor."Who would want to lend in that environment?" he asked.

On the road to nowhere?

Sociologist Marc Garcelon was concluded the discussion with a simple, yet elusive question: "Has Russia been on the road to nowhere for the past 10 years?"

According to Garcelon, "the jury's still out, but it doesn't look good." He mentioned the destruction of human capital and the failure to create an institutionally dynamic economy as signals of bleak years to come.

CSO

Career Services Office
Adirondack House~443.5100
www.middlebury.edu/~cso/

WORKSHOPS

Wednesday, February 28, 5:00, CSO Library
Using the latest Internet Resources for Your Career Search
- The Internet has become an integral component of the career search process. Surf with success!

Thursday, March 1, 5:00, CSO Library
What can I do w/ an interest in languages, culture and/or international affairs?
- Learn more about the latest resources on tapping these exciting career industries

Wednesday, March 7, 5:00, CSO Library
Resume and Cover Letter Workshop
- Learn what it takes to create the perfect resume and cover letters!

HOT INTERNSHIPS

March 1, *Application Deadline for:*
- CNN, D.C. Bureau

March 1, *Application Deadline for:* The
- Humana Foundation Summer Internships

~ See InternCenter for details ~

RECRUITING

Beginning February 20 until March 12 is another electronic resume submission = CYCLE III
JOB OPENINGS: Quantitative Analyst, Assistant Account Executive Trainee, Research Associate, Museum Educator, Financial Advisor, Proposal Writer, Assistant Director, Budget Specialist, Summer Intern, and more!

~ See MoJo calendar for details ~

VIRTUAL CAREER FAIRS for Internships & Jobs – apply online NOW and later at www.experience.com!
- A diverse selection of industries! Check our other advertisement in *The Campus* for dates and. . .

~ See MoJo calendar for details ~

DISCUSSIONS/INFORMATIONAL SESSIONS

Wednesday, February 28, 7:30, BIH 219
- Bloomberg Financial Markets (A leader in technology, multimedia & communication)

Sunday, March 4, 7:30, BIH 219
- Columbia/Radcliffe Publishing Course

Wed., March 7, 8:00 A.M., Mitchell Green Lounge
- ES Breakfast Career Conversation with Jonathan Lash, President and CEO of the World Resources Institute. RSVP to CSO, x5100

WEBSITE OF THE WEEK

Don't know what you want to do?
THE RILEY GUIDE – www.rileyguide.com
Go to: "Tracking Trends" and click on "Career and Occupational Info Guides"

COLUMBIA PUBLISHING COURSE
at the Graduate School of Journalism

June 25–August 3, 2001

Formerly the Radcliffe Publishing Course

TRAINING YOU NEED FOR A SUCCESSFUL PUBLISHING CAREER.

At Middlebury

Info. Session: March 4, 7:30 PM
Bicentennial Hall, Room 219

Interviews: March 5, all day
Sign up on erecruiting.com or contact Middlebury Career Services

(212) 854-1898
publishing@jrn.columbia.edu
www.jrn.columbia.edu/publishing

Bill Proposes Parental Notification for Abortions on Minors

By Amy Brais
Staff Writer

Vermont lawmakers are currently in the process of looking at bill H. 450. This bill would make it mandatory for a girl to alert a parent or judge if she intended to have an abortion. On Thursday night, Vermonters from all over the state traveled to Montpelier to voice their opinions on the issue. The bill has evoked a mixture of responses, many of which are fueled by intense emotions and personal experiences.

The bill would make it mandatory for a girl to alert her parents or a judge if she intended to have an abortion.

The bill would call for parental notification, not parental consent. The particular terms are as follows: a girl would have to provide her parent or guardian with written notification at least 48 hours before her planned abortion. The girl would also have a choice of approaching a judge with the same information. The judge could then either support her decision, or rule the girl exempt from the parental notification procedure due to her special circumstances.

Local papers, the state of Vermont Web site and public meetings have been flooded with articles, editorials, stories and testimonies in response to the parental notification bill. Vermonters have written editorials for and against the bill to *The Burlington Free Press*. Proponents of the bill point to the hypocrisy of a current legal situation where parents have to give their children permission to participate in school activities but would not be allowed by law to know about their child's planned abortion. They also argue that it is in a girl's best emotional and physical interest not to go through the experience alone and without the proper guidance.

A posting on the State of Vermont Web site titled "Chipping Away at Our Right to Choose: Anti-choice Activists are working to Pass Parental Notification in Vermont," supports the opposite view. The article outlines the dangers of increasing the restrictions on a young girl in need of or desiring an abortion. Such dangers include a propensity towards "illegal and self-induced abortions, family violence, suicide, later abortions, and unwanted childbirth."

This article points out that requiring girls to notify their parents about their decision does not necessarily foster support or communication. Those girls, who feel they can communicate with their families, do. Furthermore, pro-choicers fear that this new bill would be most destructive to girls from "disadvantaged" and relatively low socioeconomic backgrounds.

Dorothy Mammen of Middlebury testified on Thursday night, arguing that a girl doesn't necessarily have to come from particularly unfavorable circumstances in order for this bill to pose a problem.

"I grew up in a well-educated, middle-class family," Mammen told the crowd, ". . . .There was no abuse in my family, no violence, and my parents were loving and proud of me. Yet when I think of things I did in my teen years that I thought my parents wouldn't have approved of, I know very well that I could have made bad choices — even dangerous choices — to avoid disappointing them."

According to Mammen, the crowd was split evenly that night between those who supported and were against the bill. The crowd was composed of predominately women, though some men did attend. Mammen further commented, "Though this issue did elicit new political activism, there was a significant overlap between those present and those who actively supported or fought the recent Civil Union Act."

The vital statistics for the state of Vermont from 1996 show that the highest percent of those who get abortions are under the age of 18 and unmarried. This shows that the H. 450 would affect the population segment with the highest abortion rate.

She has discussed the parental notification bill with her 15-year-old daughter, who has her own views on the subject. Mammen believes that communication between a girl and her parents is beneficial. However, this is outweighed by her concern for those girls who wouldn't be able to approach anyone with their situation and subsequently engage in a self-destructive behavior.

Mammen testified, "My daughter and I have talked about this, and I've promised my love and support always, no matter what. But that doesn't mean she will tell me, and I know no law will make her do so. For better or worse, she will make her own choice."

Courtesy Photo

Vermont residents gathered at the Statehouse (pictured above) Thursday to discuss a bill requiring parental notification for minors prior to an abortion.

STATE shorts

By Adam Waite
Staff Writer

Preservationists Ask State to Intervene in Lease of Forest Land

The Champion Lands were the subject of a debate before the House Institutions Committee last week. *The Rutland Herald* reported on Feb. 24 that the owners of hunting and fishing camps in the recently sold area of the Northeast Kingdom want to re-negotiate their leases which they feel were unfairly altered when Champion International paper company sold its timber holdings in 1999. The camp owners feel that they represent a disappearing way of life and that it is in the state's best interests to preserve it by extending their leases. Steve McLeod, a Bolton, Vt., attorney, made a point at the Statehouse when he said, "You phase out bad things, you don't phase out good things." However, the state claims that it is simply seeking to ensure that the public has equal access to the land without special treatment of individual camp owners. Conrad Motyka, commissioner of parks, forests and recreation said, "These lands' resources ought to be open on an equal and fair basis for all citizens of the state. It has been our standard policy to limit for the shortest period of time private interests on these lands." In the 1999 deal, 84,000 acres were sold to a timber company that follows environmentally conscious practices. Some land was sold to the federal government to be included in the Conti National Wildlife Refuge, and the remaining 22,000 acres were sold to the state.

Vermont Residents Remain Split Over Act 60

Act 60 continues to be a source of controversy. The law has been the subject of discussion before the House Ways and Means Committee as it attempts to capitulate the demands of gold towns including South Burlington and Stowe that now pay higher tax rates than under the previous system. *The Rutland Herald* reported on Feb. 22 that the Committee Chair Richard Marron, R-Stowe, is promoting a plan that would allow towns to keep all local tax revenue while raising the statewide property tax. William Mathis, superintendent of the Rutland Northeast Supervisory Union, is a supporter of Act 60, saying, "Act 60 is, in fact, working. I say this when I see kids who have computers who didn't have computers before, when we offer courses that we couldn't offer before." Carol Caldwell Edmonds of South Burlington voiced the opposite opinion, stating, "When I hear that it works, I'm mystified." The chief architects of the law, former Rep. John Friedin, D-New Haven, and Rep. Paul Cillo, D-Hardwick, still believe in the law. Friedin supports it through his work for the Vermont chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union, while Cillo argues that more Vermonters should contribute to education funding through the statewide property tax, which currently applies only to people earning less than $88,000 per year.

Vt. Governor Joins Tennessee in Plans to Expand Medicaid

Gov. Howard Dean and Tennessee Gov. Don Sundquist want to expand Medicaid coverage to encompass more members of the middle class. At the winter meetings of the National Governors Association, the pair will present their plan in an attempt to build bipartisan support among the country's governors in order to present it to Congress and the president. *The Rutland Herald* reported on Feb. 22 that the new Medicaid system would be modeled after the Vermont Health Access Plan and Tennessee's TennCare. The poor would continue to be served at no charge as under the current system. The change would be for middle income beneficiaries who would be charged co-payments and deductibles by the state in exchange for less expensive care and increased access to health care. At a State House news conference Dean said, "We want to sever forever the link between welfare and Medicaid."

Study Finds Vermonters Satisfied with Life

By Becky Adams
Staff Writer

What do the people outside the boundaries of Middlebury College think of their lives in the Green Mountain State? Students confined within the walls of academia often fail to think about the state in which they reside for four years of their lives.

According to a pole conducted by the Vermont Business Roundtable's Quality of Life Sudy and reported in *The Burlington Free Press* on Feb. 23, 81 percent of those surveyed said they were either "very satisfied" or "satisfied" with life in Vermont.

Only 5 percent reported that they were dissatisfied.

Sounds like life in Vermont is pretty good for most people, but is there more to the story? The election this fall certainly failed to provide the picture of a state united under common ideals.

Indeed, the election was close enough to leave government control in Montpelier essentially evenly divided between Republicans and Democrats.

When asked about their public priorities, 54 percent of the Vermonters surveyed said that limiting government was "very important," and 15 percent listed it as their top priority.

Although people are generally satisfied with life in Vermont, there is a noticeable group of people who believe that this liberal state is taking too much control over people's daily lives.

The Civil Unions Act, Act 200, created the clearest divides and was generally pinpointed as the sole motivator behind the "Take Back Vermont" movement.

The state government succeeded in passing a bill that many people believed regulated their personal lives and their own personal beliefs.

Other government actions have caused people to be no less skeptical of how well the state government represents the people of Vermont.

Act 250 (1998) and Act 15 (1997) both created guidelines for land use and development. Act 15 actually regulated forestry practices in that it required anyone who planned to cut property heavily (cut down 40 acres or more of

(see Vermont, page 11)

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Authorities Withold Suspects' Motives in Dartmouth Murders

Media Organizations Petition Vermont Supreme Court for Release of Case Details

By Amine Bouchentouf
Staff Writer

The younger of the two suspects arrested in the Dartmouth murder case, James Parker, 16, was extradited from Indiana to New Hampshire after he waived extradition Friday.

State prosecutors are seeking to try him as an adult even though he is technically still a minor under state law.

The [suspects] are not drug people.They're not knife people.They're not murder people.
—Zach Courts on ABC's "Prime Time"

Parker's attorney, Douglas Brown, informed *The Boston Globe* that Parker would plead innocent and seek to be tried as a juvenile.

"He's only a boy. This case is a long way from resolution," Brown said.

Michael Ramsdell however, a former chief of the attorney general's homicide bureau, told CNN that the judge will probably side with the prosecutors given the history of similar cases. "In the last 15 years, there hasn't been a juvenile who was charged with first-degree murder who wasn't certified as an adult."

Tulloch, 17, however, will be tried as an adult.

A motive has not yet been released and many other questions surrounding the murder and its suspects remain unanswered.

The Rutland Herald reported that high school friends of the suspects claim that they are perplexed by these actions.

The suspects were both honor students. One was president of his student government, and the other was labeled by his friends as the class clown. Both seemed to be very friendly, bright, outgoing and stable teenagers.

Local authorities have systematically refused to share any information with the press.

On Monday a group of news organizations, including *The Associated Press* and *The Rutland Herald*, took their case to the Vermont Supreme Court demanding that all information concerning the murders be released to the media.

New evidence has emerged that might shed some light on the motives behind these murders. Police investigation of the two boys' rooms had revealed that the students were avid collectors and voracious readers of neo-Nazi literature.

The material discovered in Tulloch's room included works by prominent white supremacists, literature on the rise and greatness of the Third Reich, analyses of Hitler's political persecutions and even books that deny altogether the existence of the Holocaust.

Half and Susanne Zantop had immigrated to the United States after fleeing from Germany and were very outspoken against the crimes committed by the Nazis. They also believed that Germany should take more responsibility toward families of the Holocaust victims and were considered passionate about their political views.

The Burlington Free Press reported that the day that they were murdered, Jan. 27, is Holocaust Remembrance Day in Germany.

Jim Aronson, a friend of the victims and Dartmouth professor was quoted as saying, "I don't see any reason to believe that reading neo-Nazi literature would have led anyone to target the two. I doubt that they were targeted because of their political history, because I think there are many other people who could have been so targeted as well. We also have to entertain the hypothesis that these kids will be just infected by that literature and committed such a violent crime, perhaps even randomly."

Friends of Tulloch who appeared on ABC's "PrimeTime" suggested that the materials might have been used for a class project. There was no evidence to confirm or refute the statement.

Zach Courts told "PrimeTime," "They're not drug people. They're not knife people. They're not murder people."

I don't see any reason to believe that reading neo-Nazi literature would have led anyone to target the two [professors]. I doubt they were targeted because of their political history.

The two suspects were apprehended by police in Indiana, as they were trying to make their way across the country by hitchhiking.

A trucker who had identified them informed the police of their whereabouts. He later said that the two boys were planning to go to Colorado for rock-climbing.

A 1987 silver Audi, property of Parker's mother, was found abandoned in Massachusetts.

The media is now trying to reverse the lower court ruling that prohibits the release of the documents related to the case.

The lower court judge, Patricia Zimmerman, believes that, "piecemeal dissemination of information does not promote an understanding of the investigation and charges in this case; rather the opposite occurs, and has occurred, in this case." She also added that the disclosure of the information might in fact jeopardize the ongoing investigation. Further developments are expected once the Vermont Supreme Court issues a ruling on the case.

Vermont Lawmakers Examine Heroin Problem

By Adam Waite
Staff Writer

Lawmakers met with the public Feb. 22 to discuss methods to combat the growing use of heroin in Vermont.

The "town meeting," which was lead by Sen. Patrick Leahy, D-VT, took place at the Howe Center in Rutland and was attended by Gov. Howard Dean and Rutland Mayor John Cassarino, as well as 150 other people.

The Rutland Herald and *The Burlington Free Press* both reported on Feb.23 that Leahy is currently sponsoring a bill in Congress that would allocate about $4 million to Vermont to help battle the drug problem over the next four years. The money would be used to fund treatment programs, drug courts and prevention efforts.

He conducted the meeting to assess how the money, which he expects to be approved by Congress, would best be employed. Responses varied with suggestions for education, treatment and law enforcement.

Heroin is an addictive intoxicating drug that creates cravings; methadone is a treatment for heroin. Methadone is not intoxicating.
—Sen.James Leddy, D-Chittenden

Methadone treatment has become a hot topic in the heroin issue. One woman said, "I contributed to the problem and now I want to contribute to the solution. Methadone was the only way I could stop."

Gov. Dean has generally opposed methadone, but has begun to recognize its potential to combat heroin addiction.

However, he feels that it should only be administered in clinics and that patients should not be allowed to take it home, saying, "Methadone is nothing to fool around with."

As of yet, there are no methadone clinics in the state.

The absence of treatment opportunities like methadone clinics concerns Edyie Hewitt, a Vermont resident, greatly, because her two sons are currently in jail for drug offenses, and she fears that as soon as they are released they may get into more trouble.

She asked, "How can we help these kids? We have to set up programs to help them become productive members of society. We are all in this together."

The woman who said methadone helped her quit heroin added that many addicts also gain access to drugs through prescriptions for narcotics from doctors who are unfamiliar with what is happening.

Rutland has been at the center of the drug issue since three drug-related murders were committed in November.

The same day as the town meeting, Sen. James Leddy, D-Chittenden, voiced his support for methadone treatment.

"We must offer hope and help and not despair and punishment," said Leddy in response to Gov. Dean's opposition to methadone.

In a mid-year adjustment to state spending, some measures on drug treatment and enforcement were given funding by the Senate, including $230,000 for local law enforcement and $168,000 for treatment clinics. The allocation for treatment included a stipulation that addicts be allowed to take methadone home, which Dean opposes.

Dean believes that treatment should take place at clinics within hospitals in order to prevent methadone from becoming an illegally traded drug. He cited a Barre drug bust that included methadone.

Leddy, whose career was in substance abuse treatment, does not believe that addicts should be prevented from taking methadone home on those grounds.

Leddy said, "The reality is this and the facts are these: That heroin is an addictive intoxicating drug that creates cravings; that methadone is a treatment for heroin. It is not intoxicating. To say that methadone is a magnet that will attract people that will become addicts is simply not a fact. It is a fear."

The bill may provoke a veto by Dean, if approved by the House.

Dean supports a one-cent tax on every can of beer sold in the state to fund drug programs, while Rutland voters will decide Mar. 6 whether to add a one-cent tax to rooms, meals and entertainment for the same purpose.

Rutland has been at the center of the drug issue since three drug-related murders were committed in November.

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Jackson '70 Finds Fame with Paintings of Vermont Cows

By Gabriel Ortiz
Local News Editor

Walking into Woody Jackson's home, in Middlebury, one could notice the artistic ability. Entering from the garage, due to the snow-covered front porch, a person is reconciled to walk through memory lane. A staircase that leads to his kitchen from the lower level is plastered with paintings and prints of Jackson's cows of snowy Vermont. Some prints have cows with snow in the background and others with the sun shining bright above.

Moving closer to the kitchen, via this memory-enchanting stairwell, you gain a sense of what inspiration is, and of the art, which justifies how Jackson's cows became so famous.

Meeting Jackson, one could never tell that he is originally from New Jersey. His old home is laden with a thick Vermont culture, with cows staring at you from all directions.

Jackson graduated from Middlebury in 1970 and decided to begin his life as a communal farmer. He and his friends bought a farm, which had been abandoned for 20 years for $23,000. "It was a huge Georgian-style house on 86 acres of rolling fields backing up to the wildness of Snake Mountain."

Jackson stayed in Vermont, allured by the state's unique "the way of life." Jackson justified that people are products of their time stating: "We were Hippies and we felt like it was a time to move back to the 'Garden' and Vermont did it for us."

His ability to survive in rural Vermont came from The Whole Earth Catalogue, which gave them "Access to Tools for Living." He described this catalogue in his autobiography in *Vermont Magazine*: "It was a great big mail-order catalogue from which you could order free information on everything from yurt building to homesteading in Alberta: a manual for alternative lifestyles." This, coupled with ambition and a need for relaxation and revival in Vermont, is what fed Jackson the fuel he needed to keep moving.

Remarkably enough, Jackson never painted before he attended Middlebury College. His painting inspiration came from his junior student advisor, Dan Curry, who was an art major. "I began making psychedelic lights and posters of rock-and-roll stars in my spare time."

It wasn't long before Jackson signed up for Introduction to Design, taught by Middlebury Professor of Studio Art David Bumbeck.

Courtesy Photo

Woody Jackson, known as Cowman, sits among some of the cows he has created. Holy Cow in downtown Middlebury sells merchandise featuring his art.

At first Jackson thought he would drop the course because he didn't seem to have what it would take to be an artist, but Bumbeck inspired him to remain in the class and pursue his artistic talent.

By the end of his senior year he had taken a number of art classes, although his major was in Asian history, he decided to do what "he wanted."

I still love to see the big semis rolling down the interstate covered with Woody Cows. It's a real thrill.

—Woody Jackson

Farming was Jackson's way of release from a culture of shock and disbelief of a nation at war, of friends being killed in action and of loved one's risking their lives for this nation. He used farming as a way to discover himself and his soul.

The 1970s started a great relationship between Jackson and the Holsteins of Vermont, which would prove a lucrative asset.

Though it had a long gestation in Vermont, Jackson's first cow painting was actually born in Jackson, New Hampshire. He had gone on retreat to his grandparents' farm on Iron Mountain to paint and produce an art profile, which would allow him to apply to art school in New York City.

"Like an Indian brave on a vision journey, I found my totemic animal. I didn't change my name, but I am often referred to as the 'Cowman,'" Jackson writes in his autobiography.

Everyday he would rise about sunrise, cook breakfast and do wood and water chores until lunch. Afterward he would usually paint until dark, taking a short hike in the afternoon. Through everything Woody had accomplished, he still maintained a sense of relaxation in everyday life.

He painted pictures of barns, houses, cityscapes and of course cows. After many years farming he finally moved to New York, with slides of his portfolio and a perseverance to succeed. Jackson writes in his autobiography, "The cows took me to New York but they couldn't make me stay. I lived in a fifth-floor walk-up apartment on the 5th Street between Avenues A and B and then a loft in Soho when it was still a small artists' community."

He exclaimed how he wasn't prepared for the city life. "After one semester of intensive drawing and painting at New York Studio School, I headed back to the Green Mountains and the comforts of home." This time Woody moved to Bridport, and worked endlessly on art in a studio with the help of Bumbeck, as well as continuing work in the apple orchards for finances.

Jackson explained that the period in Bridport, "is when the cows truly evolved." Bumbeck helped him by using a method in which he would cut and combine two or three different zinc plates with his etching to provide color.

He took this technique to ridiculous ends by cutting an entire plate into many pieces. Jackson states that the wonderful part of this method was that the white areas of the cows and the white spaces between the pieces became embossed, therefore adding a three-dimensional element to the print.

Between 1973 and 1975 he produced 15 prints and perhaps six paintings, which culminated in an exhibit in April 1974 at the Middlebury College Art Gallery. "I named the prints for towns, friend and neighbors in the valley," Jackson said.

"It was nine years later, after the cow carried me on many travels — to India (the land of holy cows); to New Haven Connecticut, for two years at Yale School of Art for a master's degree, and to Brooklyn for three years in the New York art scene — that I found myself back in Vermont for good." Just as Woody was leaving Brooklyn he received a message on his ex-girlfriend's answering machine, from some guy named Ben Cohen, "who said he liked his cows."

"Ben had seen my prints at Frame of Mind in the Champlain Mill in Winooski and wanted me to do a billboard design for the Portland or Boston area and a tee shirt."

At that time Ben & Jerry's was a small shop in the middle of Burlington. "Ben was like a hyper kinetic Santa Claus who bore right into the manner at hand," Jackson recalls concerning Ben & Jerry's Ice Cream.

"The company had painted a rather cartoonish cow on their trucks, but Ben felt my cows were what was needed. Ben was quite generous with the royalty on the T-shirts and paid, I think, $500 for the billboard design. One year later they began to use my images on all their products," he describes the phenomenon.

Jackson states in his autobiography, "I think my cows have given Ben & Jerry's an instantly powerful trademark which has helped the ice cream guys to become world-renowned. It hasn't hurt me, either. I still love to see the big semis rolling down the interstate covered with Woody cows. It is a real thrill."

He finishes his autobiography by stating that he had no idea that the cows would have taken him so far. "The cows have certainly been good to me, and I hope I've helped them and Vermont achieve their due glory. Who would have imagined it 25 years ago? Not I."

I'm not a Picasso...I've done what I want and I'm happy with that.

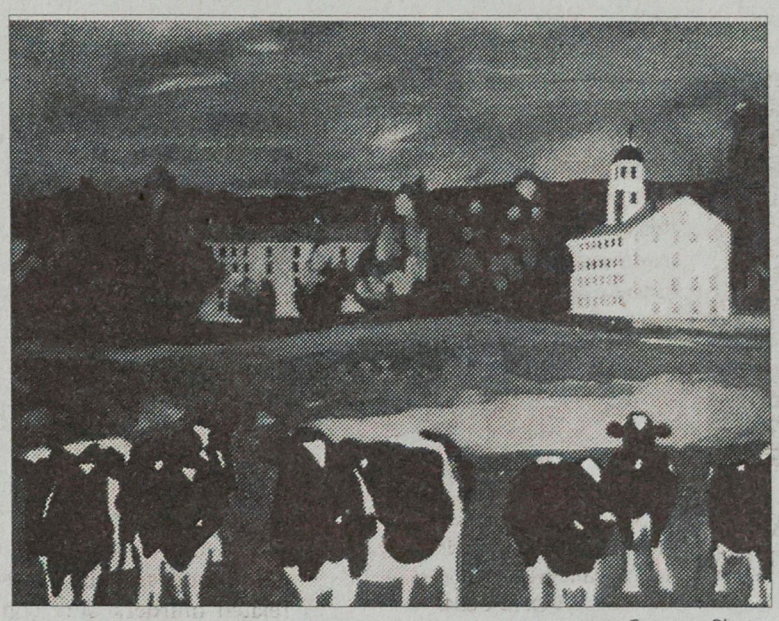
—Woody Jackson

Jackson just remarried after being a single dad with four kids, in each level of education of school, including elementary, junior high, high school and college.

Jackson's favorite part of living in Middlebury is the fact that he is in a relatively un-crowded population and also a feeling of being, "close to the Midwest of Vermont." Jackson still lives in Middlebury making his living off the cows, although business has slowed from the early 1980s.

Ted Perry, Middlebury College director of international studies and professor of theater and art, now owns the building in which Holy Cow Inc. is located, and Jackson has moved his art studio into his dinning room.

A covered pool table sits in the center, covered with prints, and paintings of the famous Woody Cows. Jackson frames one by one, almost as delicately as his very first, each being a masterpiece of time. "I'm not a Picasso...I've done what I want and I'm happy with that."



Courtesy Photo

Woody Jackson's famous "Cows" grazing in a field in Addison, Vt.

Study: Vermonters Satisfied with Life

(continued from page 9)

forest) to file a notice of intent with the department of field forestry.

Government could not be accused of regulating not only people's private lives, but also their livelihood and their ability to control use of their own property.

The final act that causes people to believe that government is taking over more decisions that people have historically made on their own is Act 60. It would distribute funds to schools more equitably, but could also result in closing down some smaller schools and taking money away from richer areas in favor of more rural school districts.

This speaks of a larger problem in both Vermont and America as a whole, the distribution of income. According to the *Burlington Free Press* in Vermont, "33 percent of non-natives have a family income over $55,000 while only 17 percent of natives do. And 40 percent of non-natives have at least a college education while only 15 percent of natives do."

This creates a sense of disenfranchisement in Vermont that does not speak of people's perceptions of Vermont as a whole.

Indeed, most people who come to Vermont or who have spent their lives here still find what they seek, a state where people can find a slow, quiet pace of life and a nice place to raise a family.

People generally speak fondly of Vermont, and the movement to create "Green Mountain Hours" and other local currencies perhaps tells some of the pride people have in their state and of their desire to keep it their own.

However, who can tell what will result from this increasing sense of a rising intrusiveness of government.

Editorial

A Letter of Thanks

To the Middlebury College staff:

The editorial staff of *The Middlebury Campus* would like to take a moment to thank the many wonderful hardworking people who contributed to making Winter Carnival 2001 such a success.

This letter is directed to those people who often get overlooked, but usually volunteer the greatest effort to creating a fantastic social experience.

To the Dining staff: You provided international cuisine to the entire student body on Thursday night in an impressive display of color and culture only to rise early the next morning to provide food at the ski races at the Snow Bowl for two days in a row. You catered to the students at the Carnival Ball and worked double shifts serving refreshments and cleaning up during the aftermath. You worked hard, often times double or triple shifts, and still managed to keep friendly and upbeat demeanors to those of us who benefited from your labors.

To the Facilities Management staff: You helped to create the scenarios for our various social events. You built impressive displays and broke them down after the fun was over. You picked up after our parties and faced often-inexcusable messes in the residence halls on Monday morning. Once again, you have done more than should ever be asked of you, and cleaned what should not be yours to clean.

To Campus Security: You kept us safe throughout the weekend and you watched out for us and kept manageable what could have otherwise turned to chaos. You protected our roads from drunk driving and kept alcohol away from those who should not legally be consuming it. We thank you for saving students from their own foolishness and keeping the campus safe for those who wanted to enjoy it within the rules.

We appreciate the hard work that the entire staff put into making the students' plans for Winter Carnival a reality. Your actions last weekend and throughout the year do not go unnoticed. No student on this campus has the right to complain that Middlebury College does not put enough effort into creating an unbelievable social experience. Not many colleges would put this much effort into creating such a catered and elaborate weekend for its students. The social experience in which we participated was not a right but a privilege volunteered to us by the hard-working people of this college.

So, to those of you who helped make this weekend a reality — we thank you. And, we encourage all Middlebury students to take advantage of the generosity of Middlebury's staff in the years to come in order to continue the tradition of excellence that has become standard at the Middlebury College Winter Carnival.

Thank you,

The Middlebury Campus Editorial Board

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The Middlebury Campus (USPS 556-060), the student newspaper of Middlebury College, is published in Middlebury, Vermont by the Student Government Association of Middlebury College. Publication is every Wednesday of the academic year, except during official college vacation periods and final examinations. Editorial and business offices are in Hepburn Hall Annex, Middlebury College. The Middlebury Campus is produced on an Apple Macintosh network running QuarkXPress 4.1, and is printed by Denton Publications, Inc. at Elizabethtown, New York. The advertising deadline for all display and classified advertising is Friday at 5 p.m. for the next week's issue. Mailing address: The Middlebury Campus, Drawer 30, Middlebury,College, Middlebury, VT 05753. Office phone: (802) 443-5736. Please address distribution concerns to the Business Manager. Address all letters to the editor to the Opinions Editor. The Middlebury Campus will not accept or print anonymous letters and reserves the right to edit all Opinions letters. The opinions expressed in the Opinions section, reviews, columns, editorial comics and other commentary, are views of the individual authors and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of The Middlebury Campus. First class postage paid at Middlebury, VT 05753. Subscription rate: $45 per year or $25 per semester within the United States; $50 per year or $30 per semester overseas.

Zelda, when I write a novel for this new generation, perhaps the characters and parties will have to be just a bit crazier than Jay, Nick, Tom, and the old days in West Egg.
P. Mancini '02
COLLEGE

-Tito Garret '02-

SUV Campaign Melodramatic

Understand two things before you read this article: I am not a proponent of Sports Utility Vehicles (SUV) nor am I a right-wing zealot who thinks that we have no responsibilities inherent with our freedoms.

But that aside, I take serious issue with the recent blanketing of the campus with "Ban SUV" signs and the issuance of false tickets on the windshields of every SUV on campus. The people who have done this have obviously experienced a terrible miscarriage of rationality. The action looks to be the work of misguided environmentalism at its worst.

SUVs, as they have grown in both size and ubiquity in recent years, are likely responsible for an inordinate amount of the air pollution in relation to their percentage of vehicles on the road but simply to blame SUVs for "drowning Bangladeshi children" is a rash overstatement and an obvious attempt at sensationalism. The problem with sensationalism is that it only works if the facts themselves are sensationalist or the person or group presenting them has a prior reputation for truth and objective rationality.

The problem with sensationalism is that it only works if the facts themselves are sensationalist or the person or group presenting them has a prior reputation for truth and objective rationality.

To say that SUVs are drowning children has no bearing in fact. The leap that the poster-hangers obviously want us to make is that the extra greenhouse gases that SUVs emit will not only increase the rate but also the severity of global warming. Thus, as Bangladesh is a low-lying country prone to flooding, melting icecaps will inundate the entire country and subsequently kill the nations youth.

It might happen, but the solution to this admittedly horrible problem is not going to be to ban SUVs from campus.

Rather, if they really want to address the problem of SUVs, the poster-hangers are going to have to try to alter the fickle buying habits of the American public while, at the same time, try to convince the major auto manufacturers not to build and sell the highly profitable SUVs.

And if they want to address the problem on campus, they need to propose banning all vehicles instead of the judicious singling out of SUVs. This, however, is not a realistic option; how would they ever get home to their cushy, suburban homes outside Boston? By bus? I doubt it.

To address the problem on campus, they first need to identify what the actual problem is on campus. It is not a proliferation of SUVs. In fact, if SUVs make sense anywhere, it is in the harsh, wintry climate of Vermont. Though I admittedly make do with rear-wheel drive, four-wheel drive would be nice from time to time. The problem then is twofold. First is the fact that there are people on campus who own and have registered on campus more than one car. Second is the fact that people use their cars (and SUVs) to drive to and from classes on a campus that is not justifiably big enough to warrant it.

First, I propose that students should only be allowed to have one car registered for parking on campus at any given time. Second, to help alleviate the pollution that inevitably occurs from driving to class (automobiles pollute worst in the few cold moments before the catalytic converter has a chance to warm up), Middlebury should issue parking permits that are good for only one or two lots near one's dorm. By issuing this type of permit, Middlebury then licenses itself to issue real tickets to students parked in the wrong lot.

Furthermore, Middlebury should only issue as many permits for any specific lot as there are spaces; if this means first-years cannot have cars then so be it.

I take further issue in that the poster-hangers simply posted tickets on all SUVs without first researching the vehicles themselves.

While mid-size and large SUVs, which seem to predominate the SUV population of campus, do pollute more than cars, not all sport-utility vehicles are gross polluters. In fact, according to EPA fuel economy statistics (http://www.fueleconomy.gov), smaller SUVs like the Toyota RAV4 and the Ford Escape make equal or better gas mileage and have lower greenhouse gas emissions than the Subaru Legacy Wagons, Saab 9-3s, or BMW 325is that litter campus parking lots. Also, if they wanted to single out polluting vehicles, why did my big, old V-8 powered American car, which makes about 12 miles to the gallon in the city and 20 on the highway, not get ticketed? Certainly I pollute with the worst of them. At least be fair.

Finally, I take issue with the fact that none of the posters or the tickets, which by my estima-

(see Environmental, page 20)

Letters to the Editor Policy

The Campus welcomes letters to the editor at 250 words or less, or opinions submissions at 1000 words or less. Submit works to Campus@Middlebury.edu, Drawer 30 or directly to the Opinions Editors.

The Campus retains the right to edit all submissions.

-Roman Graf-

Devising New Diversity Requirements

Prompted by a meeting Sunday night with members of the Student Government Association, I am taking this opportunity to voice my strong support for the proposed changes in our Cultures and Civilization requirement currently under consideration by the faculty. As a former member of the Human Relations Committee (HRC), a committee charged in the spring of 1998 with assessing the climate of diversity at Middlebury College, I am well aware of the shortcomings of our current requirement.

The HRC forwarded recommendations to President McCardell in the spring of 1999 that included an appeal to change our current Cultures and Civilizations requirement. Dividing up the world into three parts, Europe, the United States, and the rest of the world in a category called "OTHER," clearly privileges traditions of the West and reveals an embarrassingly unsophisticated view of the non-western cultures, subsuming them into the undifferentiated category of "otherness."

The changes proposed by the Educational Affairs Committee reflect a critical thinking about cultures that surpasses mere regional foci. In my opinion, the most powerful aspect of the proposed Cultures and Civilization requirement is its solid grounding in three major theoretical ways of analyzing cultures and civilizations. The three categories of NAM (Northern American Cultures), AAL (Africa, Asia, Latin America & Caribbean), and EUR (European Cultures) approach the topic of cultures and civilizations from a geographic point of view. Adding the category of DVS (Diversity—Courses that focus on the identity and experience of separable groups within a culture or civilization) shifts the geographic focus to one of issues of power relationships within a culture or civilization. The comparison of nation states or cultures in the fifth category, CMP (Courses that focus on the process of comparison between and among cultures and civilizations), adds a comparative perspective to cultural analyses. Combined, these three approaches to cultures and civilizations enrich and elevate our critical engagement with nations, states, and cultural groups.

Thus, the revid Cultures and Civilizations requirement ensures that all Middlebury students gain a broad understanding of the world's cultures and civilizations, exposing them to people and places with which they are unfamiliar. This requirement takes seriously the College's commitment expressed in its mission statement to educate students "beyond the confines of their immediate experience so as to comprehend cultures, ideas, societies, traditions, and values other than their own."

Roman Graf is the Associate Provost for Institutional Diversity

SPEAK OUT!

Are the proposed Cultures and Civilizations requirements progressive or trendy?

Log on to our Web site at www.middlebury.edu/~campus to take our poll and to SPEAK OUT!

Look for the results in next week's *Campus*.

-Peter Mancini '02-

Curse Words Foul-Up Common Decency

While burning the midnight oil early Monday morning, the sound of some classmates shouting in strange tongues snapped my attention back from a drowsy sojourn in la-la land. They were not rehearsing a Russian presentation or reciting one of Cicero's orations in the original; their speech was far more commonplace. This strange but familiar language was the sound of curse words, and though I have heard them countless times, their resonating echo through the halls of Forest gave me pause. I'm not certain why a particular foul word, one that apparently serves as any part of speech — save perhaps the preposition — should prove so bothersome. One hears it from the "cool" kids in middle school, from film actors, and even from the President of the United States. Indeed the negative connotation associated with the term "cursing" has become an obsolete relic of childhood, and anyone who questions this reality may find himself branded as a "strange one." Some have called me strange in the past, perhaps deservedly so, but please read further and help me determine if these sentiments are really that bizarre.

It does not take an overly sensitive ear to notice an abundance of foul language on many college campuses today. Middlebury is not an exception. One will hear aspiring scholars utter such words with loud voices and without reservation, in proximity to their elders, and sometimes near small children. It is not mild swearing, which one could argue that if used moderately or cleverly in the right circumstances can serve as an effective, appropriate, and even tasteful expression of sentiment; we are, after all, adults. But I never could understand why it is so unfashionable to cringe at the sound of the crudest and most violent swearing. It may make me a terribly old-fashioned idealist, but I do not like to see empty space in verbal discourse filled

(see Testing, page 18)

-Connie Hansen '03.5-

'Pants Satire' Sardonic Comment on Rights

To all those folks who spent Monday night replacing EQ's anti-SUV material with a satirical anti-pants campaign, I have news for you: CHILDREN ACROSS THE GLOBE ARE INDEED ABUSED BY PANTS. Apparel, like vehicles - or any commercial goods for that matter, do not arrive in the consumer's hands free of consequences. So all you anti-pantsists, I want to heartily thank you for your reminder that all consumption traces backwards in time to its production and forwards in time to its combustion.

At this date one year ago, Middlebury signed on to the Worker's Rights Consortium.

Your endeavor could not be more timely, as March 1 looms near. At this date one year ago, Middlebury College signed on to the Worker's Rights Consortium, to assure that college apparel is not manufactured under unethical circumstances. In doing so the College acknowledged the importance of congruency between an organization's ethical standards and the consequences of its purchasing power. Having made light of EQ's anti-SUV campaign, I wonder if you anti-pantsists do not in fact believe that the student body should be accordingly interested in actualizing their own ethical standards by practicing the positive power of choice? For some reason I continue to believe that the majority of the student body at Middlebury has truly extended their ethical concerns from not only human but to environmental welfare as well. In any case, it is increasingly difficult these days to distinguish environmental issues from human rights issues - they are mutually aggravating. Practically speaking, if one does not stand for the drilling of oil in Alaska and the consequent displacement of one of the last remaining intact indigenous cultures as well as the gutting of a fragile ecosystem, how could one's ethical compass permit them to make light of the obvious inefficiency of SUVs? I did not initially find the comparison of something as consequential as a frivolously gas-guzzling, wantonly climate-altering vehicle with something as silly as a pair of pants very funny at all. While I am personally not opposed to pantslessness, I

(see Not, page 16)

Pocketbook Politics:

-Brian Ashley '04-

For Sale:

Pardons, Morals and Ethics

If it were not for public officials named Kennedy, Clinton (or Rodham) and Gore, I might actually be a democrat; I might give away all of my material possessions and go live in the mountains, or maybe I am just being a bit facetious. But seriously, thank God for the Clintons, Rodhams and Kennedys of this great nation of ours. There is nothing that makes me happier than democrats making fools of themselves, whether through selling pardons, stealing furniture, or driving off bridges with prostitutes ("take a left at the top of the bridge, Teddy"). Unfortunately, as happy as the latest Clinton/Rodham scandals have made me, they are hurting the country's faith in government and international law.

Despite pleading that he never inhaled, Clinton sure likes to help out people who are intimately involved in the drug trade. One of those people is Harvey Weinig, a lawyer linked to the Cali cocaine cartel on his fifth year of an 11-year sentence for laundering tens of millions of dollars in drug proceeds and failing to report a kidnapping. Now, because Clinton commuted his sentence to just under six years, Weinig will be released on April 16 of this year. Having just learned of the American lawyer's sentence reduction, Columbian officials are, justifiably, up in arms. To a country torn apart by a constant struggle to combat cocaine producers and traffickers, this sort of American presidential action sends the wrong message. For Columbian families who have lost their children to a constant civil war aimed at protecting the countries consuming the cocaine, actions such as Clinton's appear almost malevolent. We are the ones who protest Columbia's inability to control the outflow of cocaine to the U.S., yet why should they excuse us for Clinton's deplorable acts of international backpedaling?

As we travel farther from the Whitehouse and closer to the trailer park we run into Hugh Rodham...

Further deviance can be found in the Mark Rich web that existed between his ex-wife, Hillary Rodham, Rodham's campaign treasurer, and Clinton himself. Now I love a good commodities dealing, international fugitive tax-cheat millionaire as much as the next guy, but when they get pardoned in exchange for campaign contributions it changes things. In this case, Hillary appears to have funded part of her Senate campaign with bribes routed through Rich's ex-wife. While Hillary claims she had nothing to do with the eleventh hour pardons, coincidences like this never end up being true coincidences when the Clintons are involved.

The pardon of Mark Rich may have been a serious mistake, but even worse was the pardoning of John M. Deutch, the former director of the CIA. No matter what the facts of the case or what the crime, Clinton's pardon came in direct conflict with an ongoing investigation involving Deutch and the CIA. Before his pardon, Deutch had entered into a plea-bargain with the CIA concerning an ongoing investigation. Furthermore, Clinton pardoned Deutch without even consulting the present director of the CIA, George J. Tenet. Such acts of pure stupidity and legal ignorance are so typical of the Clintons that it is laughable.

As we travel farther from the Whitehouse and closer to the trailer park we run into Hugh Rodham, the upstanding brother of the ex-First Lady. In true Clinton/Rodham fashion, Hugh took some $400,000 in exchange for the pardons of his two criminal friends, Almon Glenn Braswell and Carlos Vignali. While Hillary has since forced Hugh to return the money, we are still left with the question of why a man convicted of mail fraud and another convicted of cocaine trafficking are still free from jail. Just because the money is back in the hands of the criminals (and why, may I ask, did they get their money back?) doesn't mean this case is settled. It is absolutely mind-boggling that the president of the United States of America can simply sell family favors through the justice department. Just as he defiled the personal honor and values bestowed upon the president by the American people through his sexual improprieties, Clinton has now ruined the credibility of a right reserved for the correction of justice and the protection of the American people.

While reading a recent article in Rolling Stone which praised the pardons of almost 22 "unjustly imprisoned" drug dealers, users, and traffickers, I came to the realization that Clinton is the true criminal. If willfully putting the American public in danger is a crime (which I believe it is), then William J. Clinton is a criminal. He let a woman who kept track of her drug-dealing boyfriend's business records go free. He released cocaine traffickers, marijuana dealers and smugglers, and the people who hide their money from the IRS. Clinton has facilitated an increase in our society's ability to sell drugs and commit crimes and allowed for a decrease in our government's revenues. If it were up to me, and sadly it is not, I would throw all of the people Clinton pardoned back in jail and I would add five more to the list: Bill, Hillary, Hugh, Rich's ex-wife, and Hillary's campaign treasurer. The only challenge would be making sure that the Clinton's didn't steal the toilets and bars from their cells when their terms expired.

-Jon Carr '01-

Premise of Angel Awards Good, But Prerequisites Bad

This is my first letter to *The Middlebury Campus*. In my original copy I included a section on the SUV campaign that marked the campus early last week. I have taken it out of this draft for two reasons: First, I think that everyone saw the absolute hypocrisy of this foolish method of activism as hundreds of placards littered the campus (Way to go EQ). Second, the whole anti-SUV thing reeks of ridiculousness and does not warrant half the attention that it has gotten in *The Campus* or anywhere else. Anyway, a truly important issue takes precedence in this correspondence; that is the Angels Award.

As I read through my mail last Tuesday, I found a form explaining a new award on campus – the Angels Award. The award is dedicated in the name and spirit of the four first-year girls - Anisa Gamble, Tiffany Holmes, Iniko Johnson, and Maika Prewitt - who were killed in that absolutely terrible car accident last year. A welcome and well-intended commemoration of four undoubtedly special people (I never met any of the four girls).

The award itself is not the problem. What draws my concern is the specification for nomination. Underlined in the opening paragraph was the unequivocal statement that any nominee had to be a sophomore woman of color in order "to encourage academic excellence and affirm the importance of diversity in campus life."

It is quite discouraging to think that a prize representing the spirit of those young women could in some way promote the very racism that should be eliminated.

Not that I was holding out hope of winning the award, and as a senior white male I couldn't be any different from the prerequisite, but if you don't have a problem with this qualification than imagine if it were the other way around. Imagine if the nominated student had to be a white female, or for that matter a white anything. I can tell you right now that it would be immediately attacked and even its suggestion would ignite a storm of criticism from every sector of the campus - as it should. But on the flip-side, if it is the white population that is being discriminated against, it is acceptable. Now, I am not writing this to claim that white people are being held down by the man, or that they need more recognition on campus - absolutely not. I am just making a point that reverse racism, even in its smallest form, is still racism.

But more importantly, if the creation of this award is to promote diversity on this campus than that, of course, is welcome – but please, give it to someone who has helped advance racial understanding on campus, regardless of sex or color. The selection process should find someone who embodies the vitality of the four girls – not just someone that physically resembles them.

I have no problem with the African-American Alliance (AAA) president comprising one half of the selection committee. After all, it is the AAA that has stepped up and raised the funds for this award, and Ali McGaw, Marichal Gentry and the AAA should all be commended for their effort, but this award should not be limited by racial boundaries.

It is clear that my opinion may draw the ire of some people on campus. My intention is not to tell the AAA how to delegate its funds and direct its social activism, and I must strongly assert my belief that there are many deserving students in the non-white community who have advanced racial understanding. But to exclude anyone from this award is hypocritical and well . . . it's just not right.

It is quite discouraging to think that a prize representing the spirit of those young women could in some way promote the very racism that should be eliminated, in all its forms, from this community, if not worldwide. Revising this award can be a small, yet important, step.

A Little Taste of Reality

— Lisa Engelstein & Ruth Howell—

Chew on This:

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) is a destructive, invasive procedure that is usually performed on girls before puberty. Part or all of the clitoris is surgically removed. This leaves them with reduced or no sexual feeling. Orgasms are sometimes impossible to experience later in life. Many health problems result from the surgery. Side effects of the operation can include: hemorrhage, shock, painful scars, keloid formation, labial adherences, clitoridal cysts, chronic urinary infection and chronic pelvic infections. Later in life, it can cause kidney stones, sterility, sexual dysfunction, depression and various gynecological and obstetric problems.

FGM is practiced in many forms:

Sunna circumcision in which the tip of the clitoris and/or its covering (prepuce) are removed.

Clitoridectomy where the entire clitoris, the prepuce and adjacent labia are removed.

Infibulation which is a clitoridectomy followed by sewing up of the vulva. A small opening is left to allow urine and menstrual blood to pass. A second operation is done later in life to reverse some of the damage. In some cultures, the woman is cut open by her husband on their wedding night with a double edged dagger. She may be sewn up again if her husband leaves on a long trip.

Because of poverty and lack of medical facilities, the procedure is frequently done under less-than hygienic conditions and often without anesthetic that, even when present, is administered by other than medically trained personnel. Razor blades, knives or scissors are usually the instruments used. In the rural Mossi areas of Burkina Faso, group female circumcisions are scheduled every three years in many villages. Girls aged from 5 to 8 are assembled by their mothers into groups of up to 20. The circumcision requires "a knife-like instrument, the barga, reserved specifically for this purpose; after each operation she simply wipes the knife on a piece of cloth, sometimes rinsing it in water first." In some areas of Africa, FGM is delayed until two months before a woman gives birth. This practice is based on the belief that the baby will die if she/he comes into contact with their mother's clitoris during birth.

FGM originated in Africa. It was, and remains, a cultural, not a religious practice.

Among individuals and groups opposed to the mutilation, it is seen as a method of reducing the sexual response of women in order to make them less likely to become sexually active before marriage or to seek an extra-marital affair after marriage. It is seen as a cultural requirement that has health benefits and makes women more physically beautiful. These views are not shared by the rest of the world.

In North America, it is occasionally performed within Aboriginal, Christian and Muslim families who have emigrated to the United States or Canada from some Islamic or African countries where it is practiced as a social tradition. It is also done at birth to some "inter-sex" infants for what are seen by some as medical reasons. In the West, the procedure is outlawed in Britain, Canada, France, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States. After 20 years of personal effort, Representative Patricia Schroeder (D-CO) saw a US federal bill, "Federal Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation Act of 1995" passed in Sept. 1996.

The United Nations has supported the right of member states to grant refugee status to women who fear being mutilated if they are returned to their country of origin.

The operation is forced on approximately 6,000 girls per day, worldwide — about one every 15 seconds. Various groups estimate that from 114 to 130 million women worldwide have had the operation.

http://www.religioustolerance.org/fem_cirm.htm

Our Digestion:

Last week we focused on the inequality women face in employment in the United States. Women not only experience inequality socially, but their bodies are also a direct target of patriarchy. Bodily invasions and afflictions constantly reinforce social inequalities. This week we're looking at the universal practice of FGM, also known as female circumcision.

The number of women worldwide who are circumcised equals half of the United States population. Imagine if all American women were circumcised—this is the number of women in the world who experience the effects from this atrocity daily. If any of our dedicated readers saw the Vagina Monologues last week, you may remember them describing FGM as equivalent to removal of most of the penis. Consequently, women not only suffer from numerous health problems, but they are denied the enjoyment of sex. This practice functions as a way for men to control women, especially women's sexual freedom. Moreover, this practice represents a lack of trust in women, particularly regarding their fidelity.

FGM is another way in which women's bodies are regulated and objectified. Since FGM is practiced when the girls are young (usually between 5 and 8 years old), they are unable to give their informed consent. This practice is perpetuated because people are not informed about the health risks and psychological effects. More significantly, FGM continues because of the value placed on marriage—women are viewed for their marital worth—and in many cultures, if a woman is not circumcised, she is not eligible for marriage. As women's issues gain publicity worldwide and as women become valued for more than their bodies, especially their reproductive and sexual capabilities, the prevalence of FGM will diminish.

-Christine Barratt '04-

New Environment Raises First-Year Questions

As I start my second semester, I feel like I know less now than when I began here at Middlebury. I don't think it is the school not doing its job, but rather a sign that I am really learning something. It was Shakespeare who said, "The fool doth think he is wise, but the wise man knows himself to be a fool." Being at college has definitely humbled me and my, at times, "all knowing" attitude.

By the end of my senior year in high school, I ignorantly was beginning to think that I had life figured out. At the very least, I thought that I was certain of who I was. Yet just when I thought I had figured out all of the answers, someone changed all of the questions.

I was never really conscious of how I was living in high school and did not realize how limited my experiences were. I was pretty much told what I should be doing, not realizing that every action I made was a choice, even if it were through not choosing. In high school, they pretty much tell you where you need to be, when, and what you're supposed to be doing. I went along, not really questioning anyone's "shoulds." My parents assured me that as long as I got good grades and became involved in activities, I was well on my way. To what, exactly, I was not sure. But did it really matter? No, I was still a kid and I was headed in the right direction.

Then I got here, and I saw just how many directions there were and, much to my surprise, how many people were also following in those same directions. Suddenly it was like all those things that distinguished me from everyone else were no longer there. Coming from a high school where simply going to class got you an A, it was not difficult to become wonder child. Coming to Middlebury was a startling wake up call for me. People non-chalantly mention how they were backpacking in Europe last year or how they are going to Central America this summer for volunteer work. For the first time, I felt like one of the regular kids.

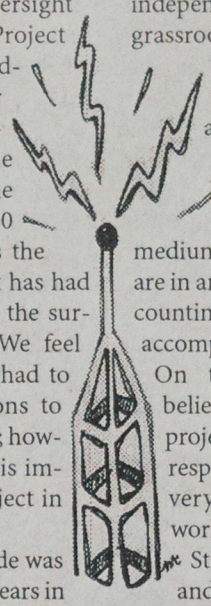
In addition to this sudden realization that maybe my parents and teachers were kind of limited in their scope when they compared me to others, it also hits me that I am leaving the security of being a child and becoming an adult. Where I officially cross that line, or if there even is such a clear-cut line, I do not know. However, I do know that in being here, I have had to separate from others, and I have had to become much more independent as my own person. For one thing, I'm here alone. There is no one else to define me except for me. My friends' and family's definitions of me are not here. Regardless of whether I liked them or not, they were familiar to me. Without their constructs here, I question how much of it was true. I rethink myself, my life, and my perception of things - all the things that I had, previous to starting here,

(see First, page 16)

-Jenny Marder '01-

WRMC Airs its Defense for Budget Oversight

While I applaud the efforts of the staff of *The Middlebury Campus* in their attempt to uncover the roots of WRMC budget oversight ("WRMC Antenna Project Raises Questions of Buedget Oversight"), I fear that by dwelling on its financial particulars, one risks overlooking the magnitude of the 2900 watt upgrade, as well as the significant impact that it has had on both the college and the surrounding community. We feel disappointed that there had to be negative repercussions to such a positive endeavor; however, we also feel that it is important to view this project in perspective.



In the end, this upgrade was $100,000 in cost and 11 years in length. Anyone who has ever worked on a large construction project is aware of the complications involved, and aware that excess spending, while unfortunate, is far from unusual. It is also important to note that no other student organization has ever attempted a project of like size or scope. In addition to the countless influences that preparation for our power boost has had on the growth and development of the station internally, it has also allowed us to send our signal out to a much larger community. As one of the only independent stations with a truly grassroots use of the public airwaves, we feel strongly that the music we have access to and the range of programs that we offer are invaluable to the local community as a unique cultural medium. This is not to say that we are in any way overlooking nor discounting the problems that have accompanied our boost in power. On the contrary, we firmly believe that to undergo these projects, one must be fiscally responsible. We are taking this very seriously and currently working closely with the SGA-Student Finance Committee and with Student Activities to come to a resolution. We greatly appreciate the help of Student Activities in overseeing the upgrade and the support of the finance committee in aiding us to resolve our budget problems.

In the meantime I hope that, not only as readers but also as listeners, you will come to regard the upgrade not in terms of its flaws but rather in light of its resounding success.

Bad Language Tests the Boundaries of Good Taste

(continued from page 13)

with words that serve only to disrespect the speaker's audience and that have no syntactical significance. Gerunds and participles are wonderful things. Why must we disrespect and abuse the -ing form with that oh-so-unclever, space-filling swear?

I do not wish to suggest that cursing is a sign of weak character. Many of the people and friends whom I respect most in this world often have very foul mouths. So if cursing is merely crude but not taboo, gritty but not immoral, why should anyone make a fuss over it? Crude language has existed for centuries — read Aristophanes or Catullus if you disagree. Perhaps we should just continue the present trend and learn to accept this practice as part of the young person's vernacular, thus avoiding prudish critiques. That is one argument that many would offer, along with various hymns to self-expression that attempt to justify cursing as a means to get out basic emotions.

I'm not sure how one could argue that our generation's extending the boundaries of swearing is a good thing.

Some may dismiss my sentiment as the self-righteous musing of a prude, but please consider further. My decision to write this article has come largely from personal disgust with myself for fueling the fire, not so much by cursing, but by accepting and embracing cursing as a humorous practice. When I laugh hysterically at the dialogue in certain R-rated films, or chuckle louder and louder as the language in casual conversation becomes fouler, I encourage this practice and thus am just as deserving of criticism as the person who utters these words. I am annoyed at myself not only because these words are base, but also because their usage is just not that funny or clever. P.G. Wodehouse brilliantly crafted Jeeves and Wooster, among others, whose banter can put us on the floor rolling with laughter, yet I challenge you to find a single tasteless word in his writing. Obviously, I would not suggest that we model our discourse today exactly after Wodehouse's — though contemplating such a situation would make for a rather lovely daydream. Nevertheless, with all of the truly extraordinary examples of human communication that we encounter every day, why does our speech resemble a Tarantino flick, while the language that we study in great literature and speeches fails to bring us in the other direction?

Since the foulest curses serve to shock and to quickly express extreme emotions, perhaps they do have an appropriate, though limited, place. Who wouldn't understand superfluous swearing from an adult during a severe automobile accident, a fighter jet dogfight, parts of labor and childbirth, or any other exceptionally stressful situation? Perhaps you know of someone who acquired a swearing habit in war, one that he could not completely kick even in better years. Generally, we avoid confronting and correcting such individuals. But should the same standard apply to today's Middlebury students? Our college is not a rice paddy in Chu Lai or a trench in the Ardennes Forest.

I'm not sure how one could argue that our generation's extending the boundaries of swearing is a good thing. Perhaps I'm blind, painfully old-fashioned, and unenlightened, but bear with me and consider what a campus indifferent to swearing sounds like. I heard Eminem's rhymes emanating from some acoustical source in The Grille recently. As this background noise passed through our ears, no one around appeared noticeably phased. Even when applied to extreme misogyny, mockery of standards and values, and violent hatred of homosexuals, cursing fails to turn heads. Sometimes one hears men swearing at women on our campus. I fully realize that I may step on thin ice here, but I've always hated hearing men do that, even if only joking, and I am not using the word hate lightly. Some have suggested that I am an "archaic weirdo" for wishing that my dorm did not have coed bathrooms, so perhaps my opinion here is yet another manifestation of an unenlightened mind. But would describing men who swear at women as extraordinarily "ungentlemanly" offend anyone on a campus that is largely indifferent to the words of Mr. Eminem et al.? It's entirely possible, and perhaps this archaic weirdo will take some flak in the coming days.

Indifference to superfluous swearing confuses me as much as it offends. I'm not certain why something so common bothers me, but more importantly, it is the resistance and mockery that one encounters in questioning such speech that leaves me baffled. Have I simply missed some new order of our language and become an archaic eccentric? Should you agree with any or all of what I have said and have a spare moment, please do not hesitate to drop me a line (pmancini@middlebury.edu). I'm quite curious, for if enough people share these sentiments, perhaps we are not as strange as some have led me to believe.

- Ben LaBolt '03
Elizabeth Howell '03-

Left on the Offensive

Taking Aim at Vermont's Gun Policy

The state of Vermont has endangered its citizens by having the loosest gun laws in the nation. It is the only state to allow unlimited concealed carry of firearms without permits and has five machine gun dealers in the state, condoning not only guns used for hunting and "self-defense" but assault weapons that are inexcusably unregulated. The ability to purchase firearms is directly linked to the number of violent crimes committed with a firearm, a link that holds even in rural states, such as Vermont, which generally have otherwise low crime rates.

Many separate the violence in America's cities from the acceptance of guns that is prevalent in rural America, and in Vermont, for example, it unfortunately seems all too easy for many people to dismiss the average of five firearms-related homicides per year. Relative to this statistic, Vermont has an exceptionally high rate of gun deaths, owing specifically to the fact that gun suicides in 1998 outnumbered gun homicides 15 to one. This unusual ratio can be attributed first to the fact that easy access to guns often facilitates impulsive and tragic action on the part of the suicidal individual and second to the particular lethality of suicide attempts involving guns. The common argument from the NRA is that suicidal individuals will attempt suicide whether they have access to a gun or not, but this claim has been soundly disproved by evidence that guns allow desperate individuals to act impulsively.

A recent bill in the Vermont legislature calls for the loosening of restrictions allowing felons to buy weapons. It has been federal precedent to ban the mentally ill and felons from purchasing weapons due to painfully obvious reasons, but the gun lobby is clearly looking to capitalize on buyers in a state with virtually no restrictions on firearms. Already, felons are able to buy weapons at gun shows, due to the gun show loophole which leaves the responsibility of background checks at gun shows to the states. However, because guns travel easily between states, the presence of background checks at gun shows in certain states does not guarantee that felons and other persons otherwise unable to purchase guns will not be able to purchase guns in a neighboring state. In keeping with its utter lack of gun safety legislation, Vermont has not taken the necessary precautions pertaining to the gun show loophole. This loophole, in tandem with the recently proposed bill to lift certain restrictions on felons purchasing guns, poses a danger both to Vermont and other states.

Many have argued that any regulation of guns is in vain because criminals will always find a way to obtain firearms on the black market. However, these critics fail to recognize that illegal guns began as legal guns, that firearms sold on the on the black market began on the white market, and were made by the same industries that sell to legal, non-criminal owners. This is why a requirement identifying licensed gun owners with their weapons at the time of purchase, and the accompanying registration of all firearms is so crucial. The flow of guns from the legal to the illegal market must be checked, and licensing and registration of firearms is a logical and unobtrusive step toward making it more difficult for criminals to access guns. If someone is caught with a firearm that is not registered in their name, they can then be charged accordingly.

Furthermore, the gun industry should follow Smith and Wesson's lead in manufacturing "smart guns," usable only by their proper owner, through fingerprint identification and related technology. Given that a handgun kept in the home for self-defense is four times more likely to be involved in an unintentional shooting, seven times for likely to be used in criminal activity or murder, and 11 times more likely to be used in committing or attempting suicide, such common-sense technology to reduce the risk of endangering oneself and one's family is only logical.

In stark and baffling contrast to many benign consumer products, firearms are not held to federal production regulations. The stuffed animals manufactured at the Vermont Teddy Bears Company are subject to four federal production regulations, while the two firearms manufacturers in the state are subject to none.

Concerns about the Second Amendment have been raised when elected officials suggest any sort of sensible regulation. Yet the NRA's rhetoric has convinced Americans that placing a trigger lock on a firearm to reduce the danger to one's family means that the next step is ATF agents coming to the door to confiscate all the muskets in the house. The NRA has successfully distorted the Second Amendment and has, in the process, overlooked the right of all Americans to feel safe.

Issues surrounding gun safety are often not discussed in Vermont, where hunting is part of the rural culture and urban crime seems a world away. When the issues are raised, gun rights advocates grossly exaggerate and misrepresent the intentions of gun control advocates, claiming that those who favor sensible gun legislation seek to strip citizens of hunting as sport and deprive them of Second Amendment rights. We must realize, however, that the right of hunters to enjoy their sport and of responsible citizens to own safe, regulated, and well-protected firearms is in no way threatened by pursuing a sensible gun policy. These owners should be required to purchase child proof trigger locks and consider buying smart guns so that they may only be used by their intended owner. Currently, to purchase a firearm from one of the 484 gun dealers in Vermont, an applicant is subject to a quick state background check; unfortunately, the absence of any waiting period and the fact that these checks are performed only at the state level undermine the purpose of background checks and leave too much room for error and oversight. Just as individuals must undergo background checks to obtain government jobs, just as certain states require the registration of pet dogs, and just as individuals must have a license to drive, gun owners must recognize the serious responsibility of gun ownership and the public

-Stephen Joyce '01-

Professor Questions Role of Orthodoxy in Modern World

Tuesday March 6th, the Middlebury Inter-Varsity Christian Fellowship, the Political Science Department and the de Tocqueville Society, among other organizations, are sponsoring U.C. Berkeley Law Professor Phillip Johnson to deliver two lectures: (1) "The Establishment Clause and the Controversy over Evolution: Has Science become the Religious Establishment? Who is Threatening Freedom of Thought and Expression?" at 4:15 p.m. in the Munroe Lecture Hall and "Is Darwinism Scientific? What about Intelligent Design" at 8:00 p.m. in Robert A. Jones Seminar Room (Geonomics). After completion of his undergraduate work at Harvard, graduating from the University of Chicago Law School, acting as law clerk for Supreme Court Justice Earl Warren and working as Associate Dean of U.C. Berkeley Law School where he continues to teach, Professor Johnson did something that has elicited his excoriation in some circles of the academy. He "interdepartmentalized" or went outside his "trained" discipline. Specifically he explores the metaphysics behind Scientific Naturalism and Evolution, two academic pursuits outside law.

Now, I am not writing to defend the superiority of interdisciplinary work—I also see a real need to specialize and focus on an area within the academy—but Professor Johnson's work demonstrates some of the benefits that interdisciplinary work can yield. He has brought his skill for finding contradiction and faulty/weak arguments in legal briefs and court opinions to the realm of the scientific establishment.

Writing an Op-Ed before a lecture is not common here at Middlebury, so let me explain my purposes, if they are not already obvious. I am partly motivated by the need to advertise. I want you to come to at least one—if not both—of Professor Johnson's lectures. Students, faculty, staff, administrators, please feel invited. I hope that you do not find an advertisement in an Op-Ed page petty or tacky.

Professor Johnson's work demonstrates some of the benefits that interdisciplinary work can yield.

The titles of the lectures are self-explanatory. He comes to admonish us to ponder whether we have swallowed orthodoxies. By orthodoxies I mean beliefs that we accept without question, and that may in fact be false. If there are any "orthodoxies" within modern American society, Darwinism and the so-called Separation of Church and State must be counted among them. For example, it was not my experience when I took BI 195, but fellow students have repeatedly mentioned to me that in the first week of class, if not on the first day, Biology 195 professors explain how "Creation Scientists" (those scientists who seek scientific evidence for a divinely created world on the basis of revealed religion) have screwed up science and faulty evidence, but then they themselves do it on the basis of shaky arguments. I do not know if this is true. I do know that last fall, MIVCF requested that a member of the Biology department debate whether there is really a scientific basis for Evolution. The request was accepted, and then the Department retracted approximately a week later, explaining that it was concerned that the debate would turn into a forum for Creationism. I do not mean to goad the Biology departments or any of the science departments—though I would like them to show up at both lectures so that I can here these issues talked out. The last thing I want to see is an Op-Ed in response to mine (though I wouldn't mind an Op-Ed in response to either lecture). I do not even know if I ascribe to Professor's Johnson's views, but I am willing to hear him out.

When discussing the need to question orthodoxies, John Stuart Mill in "On Liberty" stated: "If even the Newtonian philosophy were not permitted to be questioned, mankind could not feel as complete assurance of its truth as they now do. The beliefs which we have warrant for, have no safeguard to rest on, but a standing invitation to the whole world to prove them unfounded. If the challenge is not accepted, or is accepted and the attempt fails, we are far enough from certainty still; but we have done the best that the existing state of human reason admits of; we have neglected nothing that could give truth of a chance of reaching us: if the lists are kept open, we may hope that if there be a better truth, it will be found when the human mind is capable of receiving it; and in the meantime we may rely on having attained such an approach to truth, as is possible" (emphasis mine). Evolution is today's "Newtonian Philosophy." I do not fully subscribe to the questioning of every orthodoxy and every authority all of the time. If any of you were at President McCardell's February Commencement address you will understand when I say that there are times when we need to act on the basis of the information we have and reject the temptation to study a moment longer. President McCardell will have to forgive me if I have misrepresented him by my paraphrase, but perhaps we can extract an axiom: oftentimes where time constraints are involved, inaction on the basis of indecision is in reality an action, a decision. Even during the Founding of the United States, James Madison was hesitant to allow Americans questioning religious mores and manners because of the possibility that it may have put the country at risk of perpetual tumult. I say this to give you some sense that I have contemplated these issues. Yet, I think that Professor Johnson takes on an icon, questions an orthodoxy that is all too often accepted without thought. There is no more space here to explain further, so please come to the lectures. Academia should be all about questioning orthodoxy. If you do not want to come to either lecture, fine, count yourself among those who have been fed orthodoxy and have blindly partaken.

Not All Pants Are Created Equal

(continued from page 13)

would question the practicality of baring so much skin in Vermont's climate, but as you anti-pantsists do not seem to take global warming seriously and thus intend on perpetuating its inevitable progression, perhaps in our lifetimes we can comfortably walk around in Vermont in the wintertime as naked as we please — you folks have made a more poignant point than you even know! At any rate, even if your "sense of humor" did not quite tickle mine I realized soon enough that the difference between pants and SUVs is not so great, anyway. All vehicles do not consume fuel and pollute equally. All pants are not manufactured equally. As consumers we must realize the persuasive power that we wield— perhaps the only power that anybody really has - and that is the power of choice.

Make up your minds: Do you believe in fundamental human rights or don't you; do you care about the already irreversible yet still potentially mitigatable heightening of global warming or don't you? Live accordingly.

First Year: First Taste of Freedom

(continued from page 16)

impending adulthood is that everything seems more real here. Amidst all those extracurricular activities, sports, and classes in high school, I knew I had interests. Now, all of those things that I always thought in the back of my mind with a kind of relaxed, no hurry type of mindset - yeah I'd like to do that someday - are suddenly here, with this impending suggestion that I need to be doing it right now.

Surrounded by people not only with interests, but who are actually following up on their interests, I am left with the impression that to simply have interests in no longer enough. Time is running and it is becoming clear to me that I am not getting any younger.

All of a sudden I feel an intense need to come up with a plan. I need some sort of order, a map, to know where I'm going and what I need to be doing to get there.

If nothing else, to give myself some sense of control over my life. The life that at home seemed to be so in control, suddenly here, seems way too loose.

Along with all this change here, I feel unease at knowing that nothing will stay the same. Much to my disappointment, the world is not put on hold while I test out new waters. My friends are off at college starting their new lives and while I know that they will always be there, something about them being so far away, going to a different school, feels threatening. I want something to stay the same. I'm like a little kid, believing that the world revolves around me and my life.

Realizing that the world does not revolve around me and that I stand as my own person, independent of others is both frightening and liberating.

My friends and family will always be a part of me, but they are not sitting around watching me. They are living their lives. The only person who is spending every moment of the day with me, is me. While the realization of that can leave me feeling alone, I also see it to mean that ultimately, I am free to spend my life in whatever way I want to, being whatever I want to be.

For me, being at Middlebury has been about accepting some truths that I did not want to face and while doing so can seem like regression at times, I have become empowered through the consciousness of my own freedom.

SUV Poster-Hangers Prove Hypocritcal

(continued from page 12)

tion is a colossal waste of paper (that cannot be good for the environment), have the name of the people or organization that sponsored the massive blitz of propaganda. That shows them to be cowards, none willing to put their names on the issue that they so vehemently seem to stand for. How can they ever expect to persuade people of their cause if no one knows who they are?

The blanket of posters and tickets on windshields only proves the perpetrators to be spineless, uninformed hypocrites. We all know SUV's are bad. Remedying that problem will not happen by annoying current owners of SUVs but rather by trying to effect some sort of real change in the role of sport-utility vehicles in modern society or in their design so that they pollute less.

I am only left with a couple of final questions: if the poster-hangers are truly committed to environmentalism so extremely that they would suggest banning only SUVs from campus, why do they seek higher education in a rural setting where, unlike an urban setting, they cannot fully maximize the efficiency of resource use? Would it not make sense to minimize their impact on the environment by living where space and resource use was fully maximized?

SPEAK OUT!

Responding in part to a new study by a United Nations committee that reported that the average temperature could increase by 11 degrees in the next 100 years, Environmental Quality began a campaign last week to eventually ban all SUVs from campus.

What do you think of SUVs?

31% Environmental Quality is overreacting. They're a necessary part of living in rural Vermont.

63% Perhaps people should cut-back on driving them, but banning them is too extreme.

6% SUVs are polluting our environment. We should ban SUVs from Campus parking.

(2/27/01; 100 students polled in Proctor)

Students Speak Out:

"The fact that their drivers always speed up when I'm in the crosswalk is truly representative of the apathy these people show toward all life in general" — Ben Smith '04

"There are more pressing issues the EQ can take on" — Ryan Denerley '03

"I think SUVs are unnecessary and bad for the environment, but EQ went about its campaign in the exact wrong way." — Dan Eichner '04

For next week's SPEAK OUT topic, turn to page 13.

Lloyd Probes Causes, Impact of Melting Alaskan Landscape

By Megan Michelson
Staff Writer

Most Middlebury College students conduct their day-to day lives with little awareness of how their behavior affects the rest of the world. Andi Lloyd, assistant professor of biology, however, is hard at work trying to prove to people that our actions are impacting the lives of people living today and in the future in various parts of the world.

Lloyd, who is on academic leave for the year, has been performing research in the Alaskan boreal forest for several years in an attempt to discover the effects of climate change on spruce trees and other plant life at the treeline, the boundary between forests and tundra.

Students and faculty have to understand that the emissions from SUVs are... having profound implications...
—Andi Lloyd, assistant professor of Biology

Lloyd began the project in Alaska during the summer of 1996, prior to her first fall teaching at Middlebury. She has worked in the White Mountains, the Alaska Range and on the Seward Peninsula gathering information on global climate changes affecting the ecosystems in that area. She and her research team, which included several Middlebury College students, studied the effects by coring trees, examining soil samples and planting seedlings. The main goal of their project was to describe how forests in Alaska have responded to the warming that began around the turn of the 20th century.

Lloyd especially enjoyed the opportunity to work with Middlebury students while conducting research. "The great thing about doing research at a place like Middlebury is that I have this amazing chance to drag undergraduates into the field with me and involve them in the nuts and bolts of research," Lloyd commented. Current students with whom she has worked include Matt Sommerville '02, Alexis Wilson '03 and Kristin Wilson '02. Lloyd encouraged all students to get involved with professors and their research, describing it as a potentially life changing experience.

Sommerville, a biology major, claimed that his time working in Alaska last summer as a part of Lloyd's research team was well worth it. "It was a good chance to get field experience and get paid," Sommerville said. "There is no better summer job."

Lloyd first became interested in this idea when she was a graduate student at the University of Alaska in Fairbanks. "When I started my graduate work I was interested in the questions of how plants cope with a continually varying environment. I initially studied how plant communities have been affected by past climate change, but that led me into an interest in global warming and the effects of future climate change," Lloyd said. She chose Alaska primarily because the effects in such a northern location are relatively large and easily measured.

The results of her research, although not entirely complete, are deeply consequential in the lives of the local residents, as well as potentially harmful to people worldwide. "The amount of climate change has already been large enough in the regions in which Native Alaskans live for them to see an effect," Lloyd explained. She described how the sea ice has gradually begun to melt earlier and earlier in the year, disturbing the native people's spring hunt for marine mammals, such as seals, walruses and whales, a reality which has had a profound cultural impact on communities in Alaska.

"The local people are really aware of the concept of how climate change is already directly impacting their lives," Lloyd said.

The irony of the impact on the local people, who rely heavily on the hunting of marine animals for subsistence, is that even though they are not the cause of the problem, they are forced to deal with the results. "They are aware that this is a problem that is directly affecting them more than most other people in the world, but it is one that they have contributed little to," Lloyd commented.

The main contributors are those who are naïve to the fact that their behavior is influencing other parts of the world. "The people most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change are not the ones causing the problem, and conversely the ones causing the problem are the ones least likely to be affected," Lloyd said. The reasoning behind the warming temperatures in northern locations such as Alaska is supported by the idea of global warming. Humans burn fossil fuels that release greenhouse gases into the atmosphere. This, in turn, increases the earth's temperature, particularly in places of northern latitude like Alaska.

In wake of the ongoing SUV controversy in which Middlebury's Environmental Quality activist group is attempting to prohibit the use of sport utility vehicles on the College campus in subsequent years, Lloyd commented on some actual effects of driving such gas-consuming automobiles.

"Students and faculty have to be made to understand that the emissions from their SUVs are contributing to a global-scale problem in which those living wealthy, industrialized lifestyles are directly and indirectly causing the build-up of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. This is already having profound implications for the daily lives of people in far-flung parts of the world," Lloyd said.

"Those of us who work as scientists in the field of climate change are realizing that we have a responsibility to educate the general public about these things that seem so obvious to us," she said. "Scientists need to be willing to teach, and the general public needs to be willing to learn."

Courtesy Photo

Andi Lloyd poses with some of the Middlebury students who helped with her research project this past summer.

Widespread Laundry Woes Send Students Spinning

By Karen Acheson
Staff Writer

In a recent article in *The Campus*, Brian Arcese '01 was quoted as saying that Middlebury's facilities were "good, if not better than the other 21 schools [with which we compete]."

Although this assertion holds true for the school's state-of-the-art science, sports and soon-to-come library facilities, Middlebury lags behind such competitors as Williams, Dartmouth, Tufts and Duke who all provide their students with laundry capabilities in each dorm.

The College's website states, "A full service is available in town and washers and dryers are available at several locations on campus." Currently, the College operates a large central facility in Forest Hall and four smaller ones in Coffrin, Hadley, Kelly and Stewart dorms — buildings which in total, make up five of the 47 student residences on campus.

According to the Director of Operations George Whitney, the College once had coin operated machines in the majority of the dormitories. However, due to reccurring issues with vandalism and the newly-emerging energy crisis, the school made the decision to move all the facilities to Forest in the early 1970s. From there, the steam could be utilized for heat and drying in an effort to save energy. Upon the completion of Coffrin, it was determined that there was room for laundry facilities, so they were added. Later, more were placed in Stewart, although Whitney noted that this location "wasn't ideal because of exhaust issues."

One of the major problems preventing the school from putting machines in every dorm is that there simply isn't enough space. "In older dorms like Painter and Starr there isn't any place to put them," Whitney explained. In addition, even in newer dorms where space is available, there would still be issues regarding exhaust. "It's not like home," he said. "You can't just put a washer and dryer anywhere."

In general, most students find the short walk over to a neighboring dorm no more than an inconvenience. However, during the months of colder and harsher weather, other problems begin to arise.

Leslie Wade '04 remarked, "It's pretty frustrating to walk through the rain and have the clothes you just spent 45 minutes waiting to dry get wet again."

"When you add up the time you spend waiting for a machine, washing, waiting for a dryer and drying, you can be in the laundry room for a good two and a half hours," Laura Lindel '04 noted. Although most of the campus' residences halls are located next to a building with laundry capabilities, some students find the placement of the facilities, all of which are located on the western half of the campus, to be unfair.

"The school should at least make an effort to install facilities on the eastern half," said Janelle Slavin '04 of Painter.

As an alternative, a student-run laundry service is available to all students. The operation began in 1987 and currently washes, dries and folds the laundry of over 280 Middlebury students who, according to its coordinator Grayson Fertig '02, "are busy people who can't waste time waiting under the current system but still want clean clothes." Fertig maintained that the founder of the program was an individual who believed "people in Battell and other buildings that don't have facilities and who value their time, would use it."

All the laundry is picked up in the morning and returned at 5 p.m. the same day, after having been cleaned at Mountain Fresh Cleaners. The cost of the service, $335 for weekly service and $190 for bi-weekly, can seem like a pricey alternative, however, as Fertig pointed out, "If you fac-

(see Club, page 19)

Andrew Corrigan

Cassidy Freeman '04 throws a shirt into the dryer in the Forest laundry room where many students have to go to do their laundry.

Witnessing Spirit of Havana, Shadows Cast by Castro's Cuba

By Claire Bourne
Features Editor

On Jan. 8, 2001, 16 Middlebury students boarded a Cubana YAK-42 jet bound from Nassau in the Bahamas to José Martí International Airport in Havana, Cuba. Relieved to have finally escaped the general chaos of the Nassau terminal – the flared tempers of disgruntled travelers and the visible frustration of uniformed officials – the group stepped aboard the 50-year-old Russian-built aircraft only to encounter swarms of flies, a dank, musty stench and a non-descript haze permeating the poorly-lit cabin.

Easing into unstable and frayed seats, they recalled a guidebook's warning that, in addition to frequent cockroach sightings, Cubana boasted one of the world's worst air-safety records.

"I think we'll make it," joked a grinning Adam Cohen '03 to his trip-mate across the aisle.

Despite the odds, the plane landed in one piece, and so began a three-week journey, led by Professor of Spanish Eduardo Bejár and Associate Professor of History Darien Davis, into the heart of communist Cuba.

While the majority of the participants had never set foot on the island and spent their time soaking in all that the Cuban culture had to offer, this trip served as a homecoming of sorts for a few, including Bejár who had not been back to the land of his birth since his escape from the Castro regime 39 years ago.

Planning and Experiencing

The concept for the month-long excursion developed when Davis and Bejár, both completely unaware of the other's action, submitted proposals outlining the composition and objectives of a Winter Term trip to Cuba. Funnily enough, both professors cited the same objectives, those being, according to Bejár, "to get Middlebury students to find out directly about Cuban culture, history and the present state of society under communist conditions."

Working to finalize plans, Bejár and Davis held a well-attended informational meeting in May 2000. In addition to the 60 students who expressed interest then and there, Bejár maintained that he kept receiving phone calls and e-mails from those who weren't able to make it to the gathering.

In the end, 16 students were selected based on three criteria – his or her Spanish proficiency, his or her major and the condition that he or she had never gone abroad with Middlebury before. The chosen group, according to Bejár, was "totally diversified" — from Anglo-Americans to Cuban-Americans to Japanese-Americans to those from Jamaica and the Dominican Republic.

> On every street there is a visual, economic history of [Havana] that spans an entire century. It is a strong testament of the political upheaval in Cuba since independence.
>
> —Nate Davis '03

After having made it through the selection process, participants were instructed to meet in Nassau, on account of the bleak prospects of flying directly from the United States to Cuba. Though a hair-raising experience, the "YAK" flight touched down on Cuban soil, and the Middlebury contingent was transported to the Hotel Plaza in downtown Havana.

The government-run hotel served as home and classroom for the subsequent three weeks. There, from 10 a.m. to 12 p.m. every weekday morning, Bejár and Davis conducted classes on subjects ranging from the history and literature of Cuba to santeria, a local religion, before joining Nancy, a government-sanctioned tour guide, for afternoon expeditions to various bastions of Cuban culture and history.

Students also had the opportunity to experience Cuban life outside Havana during a handful of extended excursions. They visited the cigar factories and tobacco fields of the Valley of Viñales and Pincer del Rio, the 16th century buildings and cobblestone streets of Trinidad, the large port city of Cienfuegos and finally the seemingly never-ending white beaches and turquoise water of Varadero.

"Academics were secondary to our own experiences," remarked Sarah Weston '03. "You can read about these things until you are blue in the face, but until you actually go out and talk to people and see it for yourself, you're not going to have the full effect of the experience."

Cohen said he never felt like a "dumb tourist." On the contrary, because of the required morning classes, he was confident that he had a grasp on the country's customs. "We were given the key to the city," he laughed.

Reactions to Communism

During a trip reunion last Wednesday, talk of communism abounded.

"Look at this gem I picked up," announced Nate Davis '03, holding up a poster of an Andy Warhol-esque Campbell's Soup can. Instead of the traditional "M'm M'm Good" slogan, the label read, "Cuba's Condensed Ideology Soup," and in place of "Great new flavor!" it proclaimed, "America's favorite revolution."

Taking a break from flipping through photo albums, Weston remarked, "I can never complain about our government again because I actually can complain about it." Walking through the streets of Havana with a Cuban university student and speaking with him about the Castro regime, she found it "shocking" that every time they passed a policeman he would instantly halt his speech or change the subject without thinking twice. "I might disagree with our current president," she continued to a reception of like-minded nods from around the table, "but the fact that I can walk up to a police officer and tell him that is something, I think, we take for granted."

Knowing full well that Peruvian author Mario Vargas Llosa's books – works that maintain a steadfast opposition to Castro's government – are prohibited in Cuba, Bejár entered a bookshop with two students and asked if any were in stock. "Four of them stared at me with blank faces," he recalled. They proceeded to inform him that they didn't stock Vargas Llosa's books, to which Bejár demanded, "Why not?" "'We don't ask that question,' they said."

According to Bejár, Nancy, the tour guide, "said this was a triumph of the revolution and that was a triumph of the revolution." Even the crumbling hospital near the airport was identified as the best hospital in the world. "She justified the revolution no matter what you said," remarked Juan Peña '03.

For Bejár, Castro's recent attempt to develop a thriving tourist industry is an obvious indicator of the country's lack of infrastructure.

Weston commented that she was "taken aback" by the discrepancy between the "huge hotels and shiny Mercedes" connected with the tourism sector and the meager living conditions of the average Cuban citizen.

Waiting in the hotel lobby for his family, Peña asked the waiter for a menu in Cuban-accented Spanish, only to be refused service. "I took out my American passport and spoke with a *gringo* accent," he said. "After that, it was the fastest service we'd ever received."

Restaurants, hotels, resorts and the like, all run by the government, are reserved exclusively for overseas visitors. Even the luxurious beaches and resort areas of Varadero are off limits to Cubans, while Havana's East Beaches are dotted with more police officers than sun-bathers.

However, here within lies a paradox. While catering to paying foreign customers, restaurant and resort employees still lack incentive to maintain high standards of service, for they have no fear of losing their jobs nor any hope of being promoted.

Weston remembered dining one night in a restaurant when a government inspector arrived "to check out receipts." The worker on duty was so concerned about making sure that the official "saw what needed to be seen" that he neglected his job. "It was the worst service I've had in my entire life!" Weston exclaimed. As the group left the establishment the waiter ran after them. He said he had to pay attention to the inspector because he didn't want "the restaurant" taken away. "I asked him, 'Are you the owner?'" she continued. "And he responded, 'The owner is Fidel.'"

It all boils down to this, the group echoed, rubbing their chins in reference to the dictator's beard.

People, Architecture and Art

"The saddest part about Cuba is that it was so beautiful and yet it wasn't taken care of well," affirmed Cohen. "The worst part is the tourist area. People get a certain reception and think that that's actually what Cuba is all about. If you go deeper into Havana you see that almost nobody asks for money and that they're all, for the most part, nice people trying to survive," he continued.

Weston remarked, "We met more people who agreed with the ideas of the revolution and no one who thought it was working."

Ironically, this sentiment was echoed during an anti-U.S. protest march in which the students had an opportunity to participate. Two Cuban refugees snuck into the wheel bay of what they thought to be a plane heading for Miami. Instead, the aircraft was on its way to London, and the two young men consequently froze to death. The Cuban government soon organized a huge "obligatory" march against the United States, an act, in Weston's opinion, of "directing public anger and resentment and frustration against an outside scapegoat."

(see Reconciling, page 20)

Courtesy Photo

The silhouette of Che Guevara, a Cuban revolutionary, overlooks the Plaza of the Revolution in Havana, Cuba.

Courtesy Photo

Vinay Jawahar '03, juan Pena '03, Sarah Weston '03, Maribeth Long '03 and Nate Davis '03 pose in Trinidad, Cuba.

Logging On to National Debate Over Naptster

By John Morgenstern
Staff Writer

"Napster: It is the future, in my opinion. That's the way music is going to be communicated around the world. The most important thing now is to embrace it," argued Dave Matthews on Billboard.com. The chilling air that has surfaced over Napster since last summer continues to collide with the heated passion of fans, creating an outpour of commentary from all reaches of the music community. Record companies may soon have the final say, as an appeals court has agreed with the ruling of a lower court against Napster. Challenging the loyalty of fans, continued service may soon come at a cost.

Record Companies Storm Into Court

A court injunction will clear up the clouded future of Napster as early as March 2, following a decision handed down from the United States Court of Appeals in San Francisco affirming that the service provided by Napster abetted copyright infringement. The record companies will storm into court this Friday demanding an injunction to force Napster offline. Napster officials proposed a $1 billion settlement to be paid over the course of five years, which will permit the exchange of copyrighted materials to continue as a fee-based service.

To say that the major record labels will agree to the published settlement proposal offered by the online music exchange company is a gamble.

The sum Napster proposed would not compensate for the loss of sales projected by the music industry, according to a Feb. 21 article in *The New York Times*. The article reported that Richard D. Parsons, co-chief operating officer of the America Online Time Warner conglomerate, estimates that Napster compromises more than $1 billion of the record industry's annual sales of $35 billion to $40 billion.

The Financial Forecast

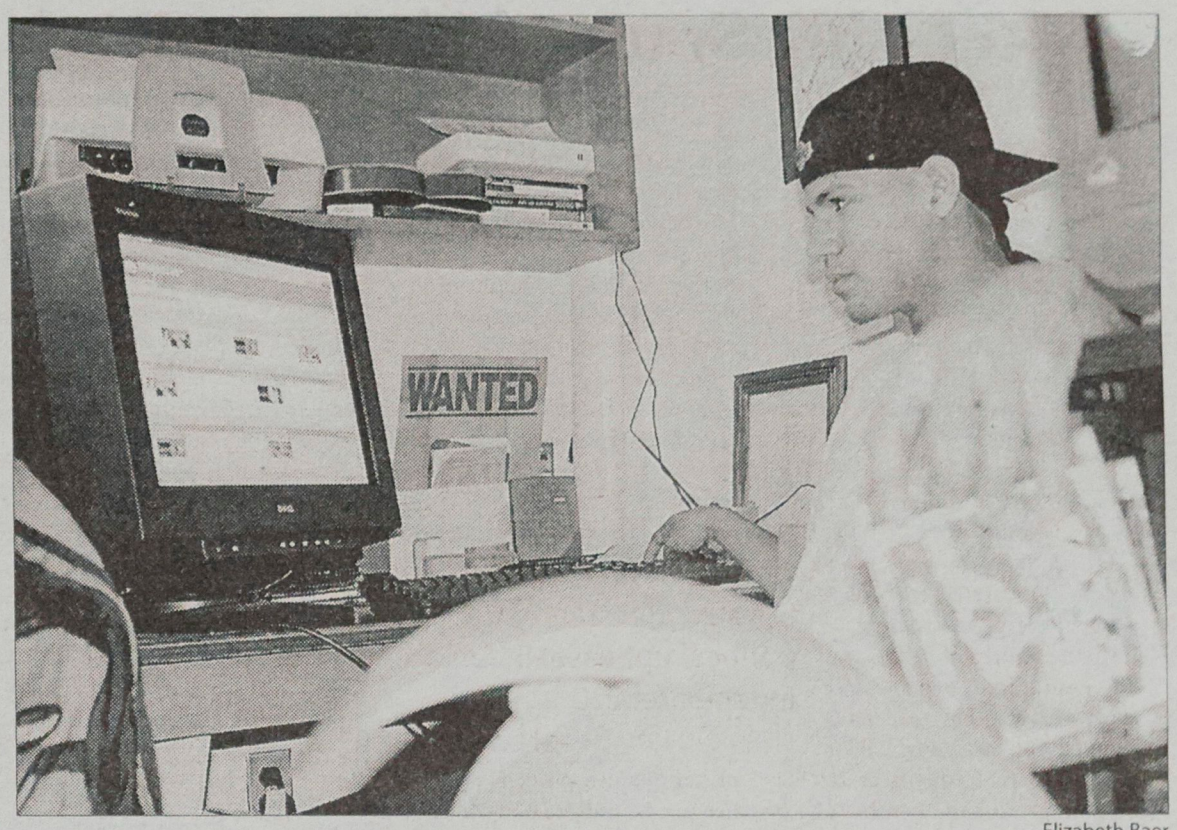
Napster may face a myriad barriers if it crosses over the legal hurdles and converts to a subscription service. Music industry giants who already own the copyrights to their signed artists' work may form a coalition and develop a rival service to that offered by Napster. Competing companies, without obligation of paying loyalties, would earn revenue from their own service while cashing in on loyalty charges from Napster. Several other fee exempt mp3 exchange sites on the Internet unaffiliated with the pending lawsuit will remain accessible following the injunction against Napster. Readily available on the web, a program called Napigator allows access to WinmX, Audiognome, and the popular Audio Galaxy through the Napster software.

Napster considered various packages to accommodate the needs of all of their customers. *The Times* reported that amongst the possible access packages is an unlimited monthly fee of $9.95, though the company is also considering the same offer for a fee of $5.95. Napster may also provide a limited service for $2.95 to $4.95, which would allow members to download a set number of audio files. (Numerous other sources double these numbers.)

Loyal Napster users willing to pay for the service coupled with advertisement campaigns may provide a steady stream of incoming cash flow, though reluctance to pay may drown the company in debt.

An informal poll demonstrated that the majority of Middlebury students would gladly pay the service fee for the first month. Aaron Sawchuk '02 concurs that he would subscribe for the initial month to see if the variety of music accessible was comparable to the selection available while still a free service. A minority of others polled believed as Christina Warren '01 that they do not access the service frequently enough to pay even the monthly fee of $9.95.

Others who claimed that they would not pay argued that the availability of materials on other free exchange services, transferable from friends and on the Middlebury College network would provide constant new files to download without charge.



Elizabeth Baer

Koby Altman '04 chooses to listen to his collection of Napster mp3s over his more expensive CDs.

The College Network

Jeff Rebach, director of Information Technology Services (ITS) affirmed that although priority for the internet port that Napster uses increases to 20 percent of total internet traffic between the hours of 11 p.m. and 7 a.m., the College does not support the exchange of copyrighted material on the network without permission.

"We provide an open network environment, but this does not mean we condone distribution or use of materials illegally via the Internet. Yet, because we desire not to infringe the privacy of members of the College community, ITS does not actively police or monitor computers or networks in search of illicit or illegal materials. If such materials come to our attention, we immediately contact the user and request their removal," said Rehbach.

He continued, "We expect members of the College community will act in a lawful way in acquiring materials from the Internet."

Rehbach reminded that "members of the College community may be individually liable for illegal activity" and that students, faculty, staff and alumni should consult the policy for 'Responsible Use of Computing Resources' as articulated in the Middlebury College Handbook.

He concluded, "As delivery of multimedia and software over the Internet increases, we will continue to prioritize network traffic in the future and will consult with SGA and the administration, as we have in the past, to review service allocations."

Learning Life's Harder Lessons the Big-Apple Way

By Harmony Button
Staff Writer

What do the Manhattan YMCA, the New York subway, a Tex-Mex bar and a protest bus all have in common? For one thing, they are all places to which Julia Urcis '03 traveled over Winter Term. Urcis and eight other Middlebury students participated in an off-campus student teaching program in New York City schools.

The program was listed in the course catalog as "ID 107: Field Experience at Dewitt Clinton High School and New York City Schools," lead by Assistant to the Provost Leroy Nesbitt. The students who enrolled had similar motivations – to get a feel for teaching, get off-campus, live in an urban setting and experience more diversity than can be found in Middlebury. The students' overall experiences, however, were as diverse as the high school students with whom they worked.

Middlebury students worked as teacher's aides and tutors within several schools in the Bronx, Manhattan and the Village. Urcis' work was mostly within Dewitt Clinton High School in the Bronx. Each period of the school day was spent working with a different teacher or school office.

Urcis noted the difference between working with students in the Macy House, for the gifted and talented, and the Universal House, for students who would have otherwise dropped out. As a guidance counselor in the Universal House, Urcis helped students "plan their futures."

Most Middlebury students also found themselves in the minority within schools that were composed of mostly Hispanics or African-Americans.

"I could count the number of white people on one hand," Urcis said, describing the student population. "The teachers, on the other hand... in the Bronx, they were almost entirely white."

Urcis had some interesting comments on the quality of the teachers, as well. In general, it seemed that the teachers in the advanced placement track were inspiring, confident and motivated their students, while those who taught the "Inclusion Class," a mixed group of special education and mainstream students, were "terrible."

Urcis remarked, "I've never seen worse instructors in my life."

Although these Middlebury students spent the month teaching others, they seem to agree that what they learned outweighed whatever knowledge they imparted.

Sydney Copp '01 said, "I learned so much... more than I could have taught to the kids I interacted with in the short amount of time we were there. In the middle school, specifically, I was the only white person in the classroom... I felt very much like an 'outsider' myself. It was difficult not to feel personally attacked at times, but I know racism will never stop unless people are educated about people who don't share the same lives that they do. I learned that racism and discrimination based on economic and social status are a sad reality in the lives of so many."

When asked what she learned from this experience, Urcis responded without hesitation, "I learned what I was going to do with the rest of my life." She said that although "there are so many flaws in the [public education] system," it was clear how much difference the quality of the teachers made. "The best teachers were confident in themselves," she noted, and remarked how teachers need to be self-motivated before they can motivate others.

No one can accuse Urcis of not being motivated. Here at Middlebury she holds down three jobs, and in New York City she occasionally woke up before dawn to take the hour and a half subway ride into school, just to meet a student for an additional tutoring session before class.

For the motivated, living in New York City for Winter Term had endless opportunities. Although Middlebury students spent long days in school, there was plenty to do in their free time.

They lived at the local YMCA and enjoyed access to all its facilities. Urcis took advantage of the unique housing arrangement and signed up for classes in African Jazz, Yoga and whatever else caught her eye. Lincoln Center was also nearby. Urcis rattled off the cultural and performing arts events she attended at Julliard, the Metropolitan Opera and the Center of the Arts.

She even protested the Presidential Inauguration over January. There was a protest bus leaving for Washington D.C., so she just "hopped on it – with protesters – and went!"

'Club Midd' Laundry Inadequacies Surface

(continued from page 17)

tor in waiting around, it's definitely worth the extra money."

Some students were concerned about sending delicate or shrinkable clothing. Fertig responded that the washing and drying was carried out by professionals who "know what they're doing," adding that if something was particularly fragile, "they don't put it in; don't take the chance."

Although the service appears to clear up most of the problems regarding time and convenience, students with limited budgets or delicate items of clothing still rely on the school's five facilities to wash and dry their laundry. However, because of current space and exhaust concerns, there appears to be little that can be done for those students living in the older dorms.

The school recognizes this, and Whitney emphasized, "I am currently studying and assessing the situation toward developing a plan for the future." Until then it's laundry as usual, which seems to be fine for some students like Tim Connolly '04 who said, "It's a small price you pay for going to Club Midd."

What About Bob?

By Bob Wainwright
Sports Editor

It's an incredible feeling, really, when you walk outside and smell a hint of spring. It happened to me for the first time this morning. As I walked out of Gifford towards Proctor, something in the air definitely lifted me up, and without even realizing what was happening, I began to hum some sort of a spring-like tune—something that fit well with my impromptu, ecstatic mood.

Yet, all of a sudden, it was no longer my mood that was uplifted but rather my entire body. And as I hit the pavement hard for the fourth time in three days, I thought to myself... well, if you want to ask me personally, I'll tell you what I thought to myself. But that's not the point here. I swear, as my roommate Josh is my witness, that if I fall one more time on the lousy, stinking, no-good ice that seems to genuinely enjoy helping young men work towards future hip replacements (pause for breath), I will ask Dean Hanson to assist me with an immediate transfer to the University of Miami. Not the one in Ohio, but the one in Florida, where ice is merely something that you put in your drink to cool off, not an instrument of agony and death.

So, did you smell spring in the air this morning too?

It's interesting how a fall on ice can so easily change one's perceptions of the world. After one of my patented falls, for instance, I will often wish death on pretty much everyone I pass during the subsequent five minutes. Actually, the only thing that can bring one's spirits up after a bad fall is seeing someone else take a dive of their own.

This was the case with me this morning, as shortly after my own tumble, I witnessed a girl bite it on the pavement outside Battell. She started with what seemed like a minor slip. Yet, unable to counter the 9.8 meters squared per second that gravity was pulling on her, she proceeded to slide on her butt about eight feet farther down the path. Then, the unthinkable happened.

The speed with which this particular girl was traveling was, by this time, so great that when she finally reached a point on the path where there was no ice, the sudden increase in friction caused her to basically catapult over her outstretched legs, landing her flat on her back in a half an inch of mucky, disgusting water. It was, perhaps, the greatest thing I've witnessed all year, and in my humble opinion, fully worthy of a run-on sentence in the school's esteemed newspaper.

Perhaps the only other thing that is capable of taking a pavement kisser out of his or her inevitable depression is going to Proctor and staring at that photo

(see Teeing, page 23)

Symposium: Bush Going Too Far to Keep the Faith?

By Jon White
Features Editor

Since assuming the position as the nation's 43rd president, George W. Bush has pushed forward a faith-based initiative that would provide religious organizations with funding to implement social service programs. Billions of dollars from taxpayers and the federal budget would be used to fund the program. Bush's plans for this new funding have generated controversy over whether or not it blurs the boundaries between church and state. Given the debate that has arisen, The Maika Simone Peace Symposium turned its attention to Bush's proposal last Tuesday night in Ross Lounge.

> We need to be cautious and avoid the establishment of an atheistic state hostile to religion.
>
> —Stephen Joyce '01

Present to shape the discussion were moderators Tim McCahill '03, assistant news editor of *The Campus*, and Vijay Renganathan '02, co-leader of the Peace Symposium. The panel itself consisted of three students – Nate Bruggeman '03, Stephen Joyce '01 and Wasim Rahman '02, each offering their perspective on the issue at hand.

Both McCahill and Renganathan offered a history of the movement towards a nationwide faith-based social service program. Accordingly, the idea for such a program was set into motion in the mid-1990s by the religious right. The plan gained momentum as it coincided with proposals for the elimination of an estate tax, which might adversely affect charitable giving for churches and other religious organizations.

Politicians jumped onto the bandwagon soon after, lobbying to diminish pro-incarceration policies for criminals in favor of replacing such policies with rehabilitative programs built around religion. The Conservative Capital Fund generated by conservatives in the 1990s put religious groups at the forefront for billions of dollars of federal funding. Bush not only endorsed such a fund in his campaign, but he has been quick to act on its principles.

After considering this history, Tuesday evening's panelists elucidated favorable and unfavorable aspects of Bush's plan. Speaking of the plan's positive implications, they noted that it would empower grass-roots organizations and bring fringe religious groups greater exposure.

The negatives behind the plan that the panelists outlined included the obvious questions regarding the nature of church/state relations and the fact that money might be channeled to ineffective organizations. The panelists used President Lyndon B. Johnson's Great Society and its myriad programs as an example of the fact that putting money in the hands of different organizations does not necessarily guarantee that they will be judicious with that money.

As the first panelist to speak, Joyce stated that Bush's program, like the Great Society, needs the opportunity to prove itself effective or ineffective. He also stated that Americans should not be so quick to criticize religious programs. "We need to be cautious and avoid the establishment of an atheistic state hostile to religion," he said.

Rahman offered specific anecdotes from a Muslim-American perspective in support of Bush's program.

He said that one major advantage of the initiative is that it will access a group of people who are not only inadequately serviced by Washington, but also a group subject to a disproportionate amount of hostility in American society. Rahman said that the Muslim-American community was united in support of George W. Bush in the election because of his promises on the faith-based front. Their hopes have received substance by the simple fact that Bush was the first president to ever mention the word "mosque" in his inaugural address.

Bruggeman, as the last panelist to speak, returned to the constitutionality of Bush's initiative. He stated that one of the central tenets of the Constitution is freedom from discrimination, and that support of any religious group inherently introduces elements of discrimination. Bruggeman also brought into question the reasons for Bush's commitment to the initiative. He suggested that Bush might view the program as a means to build bridges to the African American community that he overwhelmingly alienated in last year's election.

> Nate Bruggeman '03 argued whether such a religious-based program was needed, if such social service programs already exist on a secular level.

Moreover, the initiative might be a pay-off to conservatives that helped Bush reap victories last year in the South and in the heartland states. Finally, Bruggeman argued whether such a religious-based program was needed, if such social service programs already exist on the secular level.

After hearing the panel's perspectives, the moderators opened the discussion to the floor. Among the concerns raised by students were not only the blurring of the lines between church and state, but also whether or not the faith-based groups would replace the secular groups now conducting social service. Both students and moderators further scrutinized Bush's priorities. McCahill and Renganathan said that Bush's consistent endorsement of the agenda of the religious right is manifest not only in the faith-based initiative, but also in his choice of John Ashcroft for Attorney General, and his curtailment of funding for international abortion groups.

Nonetheless, Rahman offered a fine counterpoint to close his argument and put the discussion in a broader moral context. He stated that it might be to the advantage of the United States and its citizens to follow along with such a program in order to "integrate humanitarian work efforts and make them a greater part of our system of government."

The Maika Simone Peace Symposium meets several times each year to address pertinent societal issues.

Co-leaders Joseph Schine '03 and Renganathan welcome student input, and those interested in participating should contact them.

Reconciling Cuba's past and present

(continued from page 18)

The event was, in the words of Cohen, "nothing more than a picnic or a day off of work." He continued, "When the camera goes by they all make a big noise and once it has passed they all sit down and return to their picnic."

An image of angry protesters appeared unsurprisingly on the front page of the following morning's edition of the *Granma*, the government-sanctioned newspaper. Commented Weston, subtly rolling her eyes, "You think people complain about *The Campus* articles not being perfect! Read this. I thought it was a joke, but this is actually the national newspaper."

Chimed in Bejár, "There is a concrete objective here and that is that there is no toilet paper in Cuba. I walked into my relative's restroom, and there were pieces of *Granma* because toilet paper is too expensive."

Visiting Cuba as Americans didn't seem to faze the group. "Being American didn't make you a bad person," Weston observed.

"Propaganda is just propaganda, and they know that," noted Davis. However, he admitted that he did feel a bit out of place. "I'm 6'5" with bleached blonde hair, and I was nicknamed *el gringo*. Whenever I walked down the street basically every set of eyes would fall on me because I was so completely touristy. I was Daddy Warbucks to all the little children there," he explained.

Despite an all-controlling government that keeps tabs on its citizens through hidden cameras and other covert operations, many Cuban people have found an expressive outlet through art, Elizabeth Delrosario '03 noted.

As an example, Weston mentioned a painting of people "obviously going to Miami" on rafts. "If the artist just says, 'Oh, that's Elian Gonzalez,'" she continued, "he wouldn't get in trouble."

"On every street," noticed Davis, "there is a visual, economic history of [Havana] that spans, and may exceed, an entire century. It is a strong testament of the political and economic upheaval in Cuba since independence at the end of the nineteenth century."

"For me, understanding the history of Cuba is the gateway to understanding the present, but I must admit that I have no clue what's going to happen," Professor Davis commented in reference to post-Castro Cuba.

To go back

Bejár left Cuba 39 years ago to escape Castro's government. January marked his first step on Cuban soil since the day he fled.

He described the homecoming experience as "indispensable." Elaborating further, he stated, "I was living two lives – one in my memory and the concrete reality of life in the United States. They were two lives that never met."

Despite his emotional ties to Cuba, returning to the communist hot spot served as closure, he affirmed. "Now I feel as though I'm not split anymore," he elucidated. During his sojourn, Bejár spent time with members of his extended family and old friends from grammar school whom he had not seen for almost four decades. He even returned to his primary school and received a grand tour of the facilities.

"They didn't want a penny," commented Cohen, who accompanied Bejár. "They gave us a free tour of the school."

When asked if he would return again to Cuba, Bejár declined to comment.

Peña also found family members in Havana whom he had never met before. "They showed me the mamey tree in their backyard that I've heard about since the age of zero," he laughed, proceeding to describe the big black seed, red flesh and fuzzy exterior of the fruit to the rest of the group.

"I am very grateful and proud of this group of Middlebury students," Bejár stated. "They complied with all the requisites and were sure to take care of themselves, and that was important for me."

He turned to the group huddled around a three-inch-thick photo album. "Would you go back?" he asked.

"In a heartbeat," responded Davis. "It really was fun."

"Mexico is fun, too," the professor pointed out.

"Mexico doesn't have architecture like Cuba. Every alleyway is lined with Art Deco and Art Nouveau, albeit falling apart," he explained. "I really want to see what happens when *la barba* disappears. I wonder what kind of art is going to come out of Cuba." He paused. "And I wonder if he's going to have his body embalmed like Lenin."

Everyone rubbed their chins and smiled.

Stirring Lecture Details Asian Labor Abuses

By Morgan Wilson
Staff Writer

Alice Kwan, researcher for the Hong Kong Christian Industrial Committee (HKCIC) visited the Middlebury College Warner Hemicycle Monday, Feb. 26, to discuss the conditions of Chinese factories in a lecture entitled "Workers Behind the Labels."

The lecture was hosted by the Middlebury College Progressives, who decided the lecture was necessary for the College community. "We are part of the Workers Rights Consortium. We thought it would be great for Alice Kwan to give information and speak on the conditions because she works there. The problem affects the world globally - the entire system. This is such a small part of what is going on, there are also great environmental disasters going on," explained Naomi Andrews '03, leader of the Middlebury College Progressives.

> **The problem affects the world globally, the entire system.**
>
> **—Naomi Andrews '03**

Kwan's HKCIC organization, investigates the conditions to which employees are subject in South China.

Kwan began Monday's discussion by explaining that "globalization has led to more industrialization in the China mainland, Sri Lanka," as well as impacted many other countries in the South Asia region.

Corporations move to these areas with high labor supplies because of cheap labor and already existing government regulations against labor organizations, Kwan stated.

Most of the workers in these factories are young women from Northern China whose families are in the farming business, a trade that brings in an extremely low income, often in the range of U.S. $30-40 per year. These women travel to South China where they are employed for a mere U.S. $60-85 a month, the bare minimum wage at which employers can hire.

When coupled with the fact that these workers are often required to work 17 hours a day, and that they have money taken out of their checks for room, board and fines for misbehavior, the wage boils down to a mere 16 cents an hour, according to Kwan.

"[The wage] is really quite difficult to support their living," Kwan said. "The minimum wage is really the maximum wage to employers because they don't want to pay more."

A very illustrative example of how low a Chinese worker's pay is in comparison to their CEOs is in the case of the Walt Disney Corporation. Kwan reported that Michael Eisner, CEO of Walt Disney, makes 260 times the yearly salary of one of his company's workers in a day.

In addition to low wages, corporations cheat their employees out of social security and compensation for injuries that could end their ability to work in any field, Kwan elaborated.

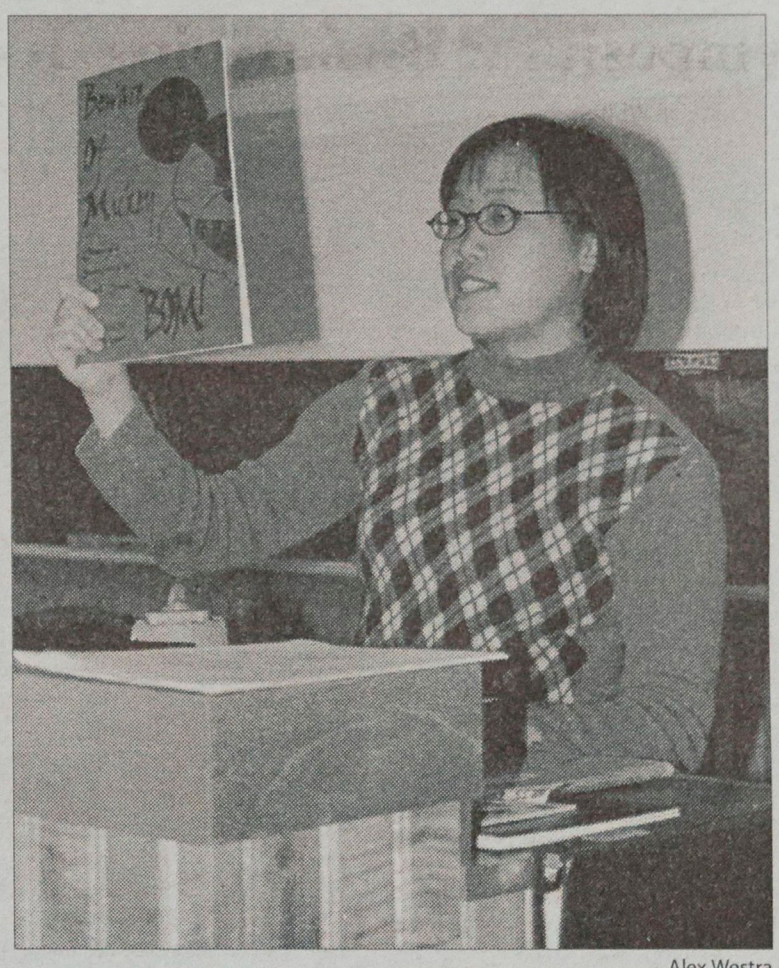
Factories are often responsible for the care of their employees in the form of room and board. However, factories are not responsible in that the dormitory conditions are treacherous and not condusive to healthy living, reported Kwan.

The dorms have security guards, high walls and barred windows resembling prisons in many cases.

It is not uncommon for 400 workers to live in one room, according to Kwan.

Incredible disasters can occur, resulting in many deaths of workers, such as a 1993 factory fire that killed 87 and injured another 47. The victims were unable to escape when overseers locked the exits and all the windows had been blocked.

Workers are also treated much like prisoners in the workplace. They are expected to abide by a very strict code of conduct and they are fined exorbitantly for breaking this code. A fine for wearing jeans to work would be upwards of six US dollars according to Kwan's investigations.



Alex Westra

Hong Kong workers' rights advocate Alice Kwan shares her thoughts with Middlebury College students during a lecture last Monday.

These practices are allowed to go on because of a weak monitoring system that gives warnings of its upcoming investigations and does not thoroughly investigate the working conditions, Kwan explained.

"Workers should be the monitors. They know the working and hiring conditions.They know the tricks of the management," Kwan offered as a possible solution.

Nonetheless, employees remain members of companies that prohibit negative language regarding anything having to do with the situations and those in control.

Bad working conditions are not fixable in the current structure or framework of the companies in question. Kwan noted that workers are not allowed to organize except for the government trade union that most workers don't even fully understand.

Kwan ended her discussion by citing four things that Middlebury students can do to help Chinese workers. "You can encourage students to talk to each other and share information so that more people are alerted to the problem. Students are consumers; you can advocate consumer rights to consumers. You should not just consider whether or not a product is safe, you should consider whether or not goods are produced under decent working conditions. Third, you can pressure to the people in charge with letters. As American students, you cannot help workers organize, you can't help them solve problems, but you can enlarge room for them to rise up and complain, to speak for themselves," Kwan concluded.

Many students at the discussion offered possible solutions to the problems at hand.

"What we are surrounded by is trendy environmentalism. We have to turn it into a trend like the anti-animal testing trend. Really the only way we can get things done is to boycott," explained Edwin Van Bibber-Orr '03.

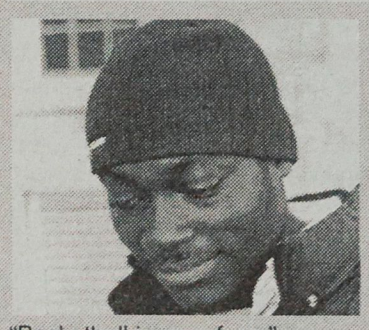
In conjunction with the United Students Against Sweatshops, Middlebury College has already signed a Code of Conduct and signed onto the Workers' Rights Consortium to ensure that Middlebury College apparel is produced without the use of sweatshops.

CAMPUS VOICES

If you were a tattoo what would you be and where would you be?

Compiled by Jon White

Photos by Alex Westra



"Basketball in your face."

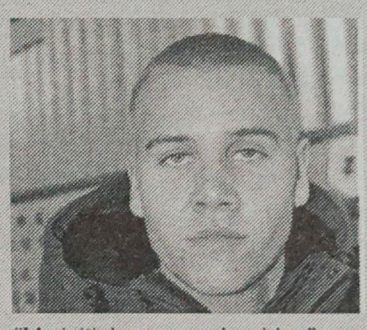
—O-A Danqua '03

"A bug on a shoulder."

—Julie Russell '01

"'Don't touch me I'm fragile' on Mike Elitt's ankle."

—Peter Yordan '04



"My initials on my shoulder."

—Chris Fraser '04

Paris Post

By Anne DeWitt
Staff Writer

A trip to England is a sort of traveler's equivalent to reading "The Waste Land." T. S. Eliot's web of allusion to the literature, art and religion of time past and present gives the reader a sense of the broad span of history and stirs vague recollections of books, poems and stories. For me, England did the same.

Everything in London reminded me of something I'd read, usually something written in the 19th century. I ran in Hyde Park along Rotten Row, where people in Victorian novels go to ride their horses and be seen by the fashionable world. We spent a half-day touring the Tower of London, which brings to mind "Richard III." The nearby Tower Hill, where public hangings used to take place, is home to another literary villain: the nasty little Mr. Quilp in Dickens' "The Old Curiosity Shop." The Thames is also Dickens ("Our Mutual Friend"), and so is the fog ("Bleak House"), but Anthony Trollope gets the Houses of Parliament.

Then there was Westminster Abbey and more particularly Poet's Corner, that great shrine to good writing: Shakespeare, Austen, both Eliots, Gerard Manley Hopkins, Milton—their names were all there, and in some cases their bodies too. But their faces are in the National Portrait Gallery. George Eliot looks wise and benevolent; the three Brontës suitably eerie in a painting by Bramwell; a young Tennyson romantic and handsome.

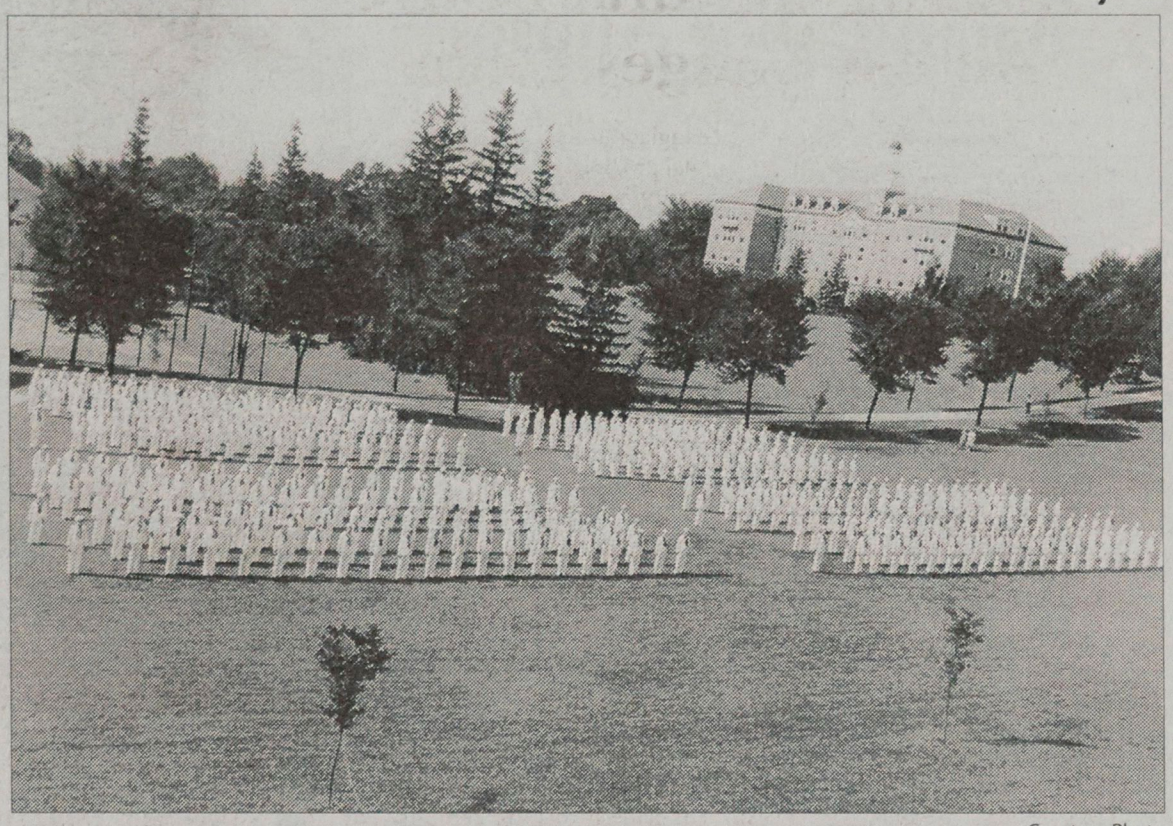
The delicate miniature of Jane Austen was unfortunately mobbed by a group of badly-behaved American high school girls who, whispering and giggling about their daring, all took pictures of it, despite the fact that it's kept in a covered glass case to prevent damage, that photos are obviously forbidden and that postcards cost 40 pence. If portraits could speak, I have no doubt it would have said something characteristically pointed. I settled for nasty looks.

In London reminders of history are present—Waterloo Station, which commemorates Napoleon's downfall and the British Museum, which contains all of the goodies that the British plundered when they colonized—but it was during a few days in York that I got a profound sense of the past. The city in the north of England is a palimpsest. The modern buildings stand among fortifications from the Middle Ages, which were built over the town established by the Romans, who in the first century settled on top of a native village. Thus, the present-day city center is ringed by the thick medieval walls complete with arched gates, portcullises and a moat; archeologists excavate the crypts of churches to discover the foundations of older churches and peo-

(see Longing, page 23)

Middlebury Battled for Wartime Revenues and Stability

By Claire Bourne
Features Editor



Courtesy Photo

Due to declining revenues during World War II, the College welcomed a V-12 navy unit of 500 men.

College Chronicles

I was eight-years-old and standing outside the worn brick building of my middle school when one of my classmates flew by me and yelled, "America is going to war!" Too young to realize the causes or implications of the clash between Saddam Hussein and U.S. forces, I vividly recall noticing yellow ribbons tied around maple trees and watching CNN's live image feed of green lights hurtling through the night sky.

This year marks the tenth anniversary of the outbreak of the Persian Gulf War, a conflict that stands out in the memory of the current generation of Middlebury students as one of the most significant news events of their lives.

"In response to the confrontation in the Persian Gulf, Middlebury College students... have mobilized in a variety of ways to educate the community and express their concern about the current situation," reported *The Campus* on Jan. 17, 1991.

Reactions such as these are steeped in tradition. During the two centuries since its foundation, the College has witnessed and felt the resounding effects of national and international military discord. Though struggling with finances and with the undying desire not to veer away from the status quo, administrators and students have managed to establish innovative methods to resuscitate this institution in times of crisis.

The Civil War: Troubled Times

Six decades after its birth, Middlebury was destined for "a bright future," wrote David Stameshkin in "The Town's College," the first of a two-volume set on the College's history. By the onset of 1861, enrollment had reached 100, and the third and final addition to Old Stone Row – Starr Hall – was under construction thanks to a generous, all-inclusive donation from Middlebury attorney Peter Starr.

The attack on Fort Sumter argued otherwise. Young men were suddenly swept away, according to Stameshkin, "by [a] powerful wave of patriotic sentiment," and attendance plummeted to 63.

Henry Bennet '64, answering President Lincoln's plea for volunteers, was the first Middlebury student to don the uniform of the Union. However, news of his death a few months later resounded through the community.

Fourteen members of the class of 1864 enlisted, while several upperclassmen postponed graduation in order to join the militia. Stameshkin cited the valedictory address of Aldace Walker '62 as a fair indication of the general sentiment pervading campus at the time. Walker enlisted with the Eleventh Vermont Regiment just a few days before commencement. After having been named lieutenant on the morning of the ceremony, he grabbed a uniform and his horse and rode to the College.

"In blue uniform, with glittering epaulettes, Lieutenant Walker marched with stately strides to the stage," recalled Ezra Brainerd '63. "He spoke with enthusiasm; it was the voice of the newly honored soldier hastening to the war."

Needless to say, concentrating on schoolwork became next to impossible during the Civil War years, as did maintaining financial revenues. With fewer students and a growing need for new facilities and library resources, the College attempted to launch a subscription drive in 1864. However, when Lincoln signed the Morrill Land-Grant Act in 1862, many Middlebury supporters advised the Board to pool resources with the University of Vermont and Norwich University. The trustees rejected this proposal and uncertainty over the College's future abounded.

To make matters worse, on Christmas Eve 1864 three-year-old Starr Hall was consumed by a raging blaze, obliging the Board to initiate yet another fundraising campaign. This time, town residents responded and scraped together what donations they could afford, enabling the dormitory to be rebuilt less than a year later.

The inability of these donors to aid the College financially in subsequent years contributed to the institution's stunted expansion during the following two decades.

World War I: Middlebury Obtains a Militia

"World War I did not generally work to Middlebury's advantage," Stameshkin wrote in "The Strength of the Hills." "During the eighteen months of American participation, male attendance dropped, draft uncertainties negatively affected academic life and college activities were circumscribed. By the end of the war, the campus resembled less a college than a military camp," he continued.

War fervor permeated the campus on Feb. 16, 1917 when the College's male contingent convened to form a military company under the direction of Professor Raymond McFarland. Two months later an "aggressive group" of naval officers arrived at Middlebury to recruit men for the "mosquito fleet" – private yachts instructed to defend American shores against German submarines. Fifty men subscribed, and more still left their studies to work on farms.

Met with much excitement, Middlebury's own unit of the Vermont State Militia was established in January 1918 under McFarland's command. Nevertheless, the negative implications of the Great War greatly outweighed the positive. The closing of Starr Hall due to lack of men confirmed plunging enrollment; sports teams and student groups had trouble filling positions; social events were cancelled; and school closed more than a month early.

In a bold move, the United States government instituted a plan to train men for military service at various colleges. Middlebury's participation in the program was approved, and the government promised each partaking student $30 a month plus tuition, room and board. "It is the greatest thing that ever happened for the American college boy," affirmed President John Thomas, who according to Stameshkin "had feared mass withdrawal of male students." However, due to an influenza outbreak, the Students' Army Training Corps (SATC) was ill-fated from the beginning.

More significant to Middlebury students than the economic condition of the College, was the war's human sacrifice. Wrote Francis Murray to the College's War Service Committee on June 12, 1917, "The tragic part about war is not that so many men come home with legs or arms shot off but that so many come back their

characters

stained and the remainder of their lives rendered practically useless."

"Unlike the Civil War, World War I did not reverse a period of prewar growth," Stameshkin explained. Accordingly, the years following the conclusion of World War I were marked with a surge in enrollment.

World War II: Internal and External Strife

The European conflict leading up to U.S. involvement in the Second World War provided impetus for the dismissal of College President Paul Moody in 1942. Not only were his weaknesses as president "illuminated" during this time, but an ugly clash with a *Campus* editor "added to [the Board's] growing unhappiness with Moody's behavior," wrote Stameshkin.

Upon returning from a four-month leave of absence, Moody expressed discontent with several *Campus* editorials that urged the United States to maintain a non-offensive position in regards to the overseas struggle. The president was so angered by the articles that he refused to shake hands with Robert Pickard '40, author of the infamous pieces, at commencement ceremonies.

Learning from the Great War experience and therefore understanding the imminent need to once again bring military training units to campus, the Board "doubted whether Moody had the initiative or the connections to ensure that similar arrangements would be made," Stameshkin said.

At the outset of World War II, acting President Stephen Freeman persuaded the Board to accept more women in an attempt to sustain revenues. He also urged "a gradual strengthening of the curriculum for women."

On the flip side, Dr. Samuel Stratton, elected the College's eleventh president on Dec. 12, 1942, apologized to the Board, "It is, I believe, regrettable to permit the number of women to exceed men, but we hope that it is a temporary situation which can be quickly remedied at the end of the war."

"For the first time," Stameshkin noted, "women assumed full responsibility for most college publications... [and] initiated much of the campus social life."

Upon assuming his responsibilities as president, Stratton ensured, to the delight of the Board, that a V-12 navy unit of approximately 500 men would enter Middlebury in July.

Stameshkin continued, "Whatever problems they encountered or created on campus, the V-12 men made crucial difference; their presence during the 28-month period... saved the College from taking a loss it could ill afford."

Vietnam: Middlebury Stands Strong

Contrary to its past support of wars, the College took a vehement stand against the conflict in Vietnam. A resolution sent to various congressmen, Senators and the nation's president on April 27, 1972, stated, "The Faculty of Middlebury College... condemns first the resumption of the bombing of the population centers of North Vietnam and the general escalation of the air war over Indochina, and secondly the evasive statements by which the government has sought to justify its conduct." The statement continued, "These actions contradict and undermine the standards of moral behavior and rational discourse which we as teachers seek to advance."

Students participated in protests and, according to Stameshkin, "urged the faculty to deemphasize the Reserve Officers' Training Corps (ROTC) program." Among the 25,000 students who descended on Washington in March 1965 were eight Middlebury representatives. Students and professors participated in various other antiwar activities, including teach-ins, demonstrations against Dow Chemical interviews and a sit-in at the local draft board.

"Chants of 'Hell no! We won't go!' and 'One-two-three-four, stop the draft and end the war!' heralded their arrival [at the draft board]," reported the March 26, 1970, edition of *The Campus*. This was "the first significant protest in Middlebury's history involving student entrance into the downtown area," the article explained.

The height of student antiwar participation occurred in May 1970 when hundreds of Middlebury students signed a petition protesting the deaths at Kent State and the invasion of Cambodia. Two days later, the College's own Recitation Hall, though soon scheduled to be demolished, was destroyed in an arson attack.Commented History Professor William Catton following the fire, "[Here exists a] spirit despite continued differences of opinion... as to the size and nature of the problems at hand and the best way of dealing with them. If what we saw happening has the meaning and the potential that so many of us glimpsed, it will not dissipate or disappear because of a blackened building."

Middlebury participation in campaigns to stop the war continued. A handful of students vandalized an ROTC classroom, and in 1971, 26 of the 50 Middlebury students participating in May Day demonstrations in Washington were arrested.

Despite its relative isolation, Middlebury has never hesitated to involve itself in important national and international conflicts. Until the outbreak of the Vietnam War, the College stood firmly alongside the U.S. government. However, student and faculty reaction to overseas clashes in the late '60s and early '70s marked a turnaround from the nationalist, America-centric attitude of the College's first 150 years.

Building Cultural Bridge Across Ganges Delta

By Kate Robinson
Staff Writer

Fingers tapped their hungry appeals on the van windows as the red carpet wrenched itself out for six Middlebury students and Ian Barrow, professor of world and South Asian history, during their 20-day trip to Bangladesh over Winter Term.

This is the story of fruit and fish markets where Middlebury students wandered, their pockets filled with the equivalent of a month's salary in cash, provided by the Bangladeshi government, abashed and humbled by the gaze of curious crowds. It is about feeling underqualified to represent the future for a country throbbing with poverty and dense with bodies. It is about the role those six Middlebury students had thrust upon them when they landed, after a 30-hour flight, on Jan. 11, 2001, in Dhaka, Bangladesh.

Elizabeth Moore '03, Sandhya Gupta '02, Carmen Tedesco '01, Joshua Drake '03, Shahan Mufti '03 and Matt Napiltonia '01, embarking on the journey to Bangladesh with Barrow, were motivated by separate interests and academic focuses.

Mufti, an international politics and economics major, has developed a focus on Asian studies and comes from Pakistan. Moore is a religion major and was especially interested in the Bangladeshi/Muslim culture and its effects on women. Tedesco studies geography and had never been outside North America. Drake, a student of economics and agricultural development, was known as the primary photographer. Gupta studies history, while Napiltonia is a political science major.

The American Institute of Bangladesh Studies Grant, an annual program available to one university, was awarded to Professor Barrow this year. The program is funded partially by the US government, but the government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh supplies the majority of the money. It covers airfare, accommodations, transportation, guides and a full agenda of appointments with the likes of the Assistant Prime Minister and the Minister of Foreign Affairs. With a generous spending allowance, the students were treated as the rising importers of foreign interest and hope for the struggling economy of Bangladesh.

The motive for such a disproportionate investment is clear. "While they were keen to impress upon us the good aspects of Bangladesh that are certainly not false, perhaps they offered an especially pleasant view," observed Professor Barrow. In other words, their hosts were eager to create new ambassadors in the interest of their international economic future.

This is the story of fruit and fish markets where students wandered, their pockets filled with the equivalent of a month's salary in cash.

Bangladesh is approximately the size of Wisconsin but populated with half as many people as the United States. It borders India and Bhutan with access to the Bay of Bengal. Its independence is still fresh. It was in 1971 that Bengali East Pakistan seceded from West Pakistan, 24 years after India and Pakistan broke from British imperialism. The government, which elects a ceremonial president, is based on the English Parliament. Thirty of the Parliament seats in this predominantly Muslim country are reserved for women, although male literacy doubles that of female. The Hindu people, who represent 10 percent of the population, are notably poor. This is a country of contrasts.

One third of this agriculturally dependent, delta country floods annually. There is unbridled air and water pollution, and limited access to potable water. The production of rice, tea, jute, sugar cane and spices cannot absorb the rapidly growing labor force. The government would like to encourage foreign oil and natural gas exploration and industry but feels bureaucracy and the public sector unions might impede the process. At least 35 percent of the population falls below the poverty line, while Bangladesh's external debt rests at $16.5 billion.

Bangladesh is approximately the size of Wisconsin but populated with half as many people as the United States.

"The trips to the villages were most memorable," said Mufti, who had earlier expounded upon his excitement about the contacts the group had made with the most focal heads of State. "I have lived some years in Pakistan and am used to the third world, but despite that, the poverty was shocking. We were forced to step out of our Midd-kid personas and face it," he continued.

In buses that sped 75 miles per hour into oncoming traffic, the students left their base in Dhaka and spent time in Sylhet, touring a tea plantation. There, they found the predominantly Hindu workforce living in a desperately impoverished community alongside the gardens and pool of the plantation owner's second home, or "bungalow." They observed the intricate process of tea bud plucking, in addition to the difference between regions where the same standard of living is shared, albeit poor, with those regions where the disparity is choking.

"As a woman, I was surprised by the absence of women in public places," remarked Moore. Tedesco and Moore related their disappointment about the day they attended a mosque in full cover and were shown to a small curtained room to the side while the men ascended a broad staircase to worship next to a sacred tomb.

"I felt that while our hosts were intent on highlighting the women's roles in government, this was a culture where women are subordinate in daily life" expressed Moore.

The students traveled through the agricultural region of Comilla, then into Chittagong and the Chittagong Hill Tracts. In a country that all of the students described as chaotic but hospitable, their sense of security was most shaken during the strike in Chittagong, perhaps more than the bomb explosion along the road in Dhaka.

During the strike, the students were forbidden to leave their hotel. Outside, P.A. systems blared and truckloads of political gangs rallied support. It lasted from dusk to dawn.

"I came back feeling really patriotic," confessed Tedesco. "There are so many rules in our country that we follow without thinking about them. There's structure."

The students all expressed their gratitude for the hospitality radiating from everyone they encountered. "They are very docile people," says Mufti. The students felt they had been extremely pampered by the government and that their hosts sincerely hoped to establish a lasting relationship with them.

Recalling the trip as a whole, Drake evoked images of the people: "The people in the fish market, in the spice markets, the people on the street: they are why I'd go back."

Barrow and the students who traveled to Bangladesh will be giving a slide presentation on March 16. For more information contact Barrow at extension 2554.

Courtesy Photo

During a three-week trip to Bangledesh, students explored the many facets of the country's history and culture.

Teeing Off With the Lama and the Perils of Ice

(continued from page 20)

on the wall of the Dalai Lama and the loaves of bread. For one thing there's nothing more amusing than the idea of the Dalai Lama on campus at Middlebury juggling bread loaves. But if you want to really crack yourself up, consider this: The Dalai Lama isn't actually juggling the bread. In fact, what he is doing is holding a loaf in each of his hands while he focuses all of his energy on sustaining a third bread loaf six inches over his head.

While we're on the subject, I don't mean to brag, but I once caddied for the Dalai Lama up in the Himalayas. Big hitter, the Lama. So on this one particular day, the Lama, he hauls off and hits one straight into a 10,000-foot crevice right at the base of a glacier. And you know what the Lama says? Gunga galunga. Gunga gunga lagunga.

And at the end of the round he was going to stiff me, too, so I said to him, "Hey Lama, how 'bout a little something for the effort." And he says to me, "There won't be any money today, but when you die, on your deathbed, you will receive total consciousness." So, at least I've got that going for me, which is nice.

To quote two entire paragraphs of "Caddyshack" in one's column can only mean one thing. The writer must have a lot of work this week. This is true. Looking at my schedule on my trusty Pokemon calendar, I just noticed I have a paper due on Feb. 27 and a test and a paper on Feb. 28. Luckily, I have nothing on Feb. 29-31, but on March 1, I have yet another paper and on March 2, I have a second test, as well. Phew! It's a lot of work, but at least it's spread out over two weeks.

Hopefully, everything will end up just fine. Knock on wood. What? There's no wood to be knocked? Well, then I guess I'll have to knock on this ice by my feet.

Oh, for the love of all that's good in this world, I think I just broke my hip!

Longing for Chez Moi in London

(continued from page 21)

ple digging their gardens routinely unearth with Roman coins, dishes and skeletons. One is overcome with the sensation of living on the uppermost level of a 2,000-year-deep layering of civilization.

There were a lot of things I liked about England, even apart from the constant references to literature and history. I found the British to be very much what you would expect from seeing their independent films: kind and well-mannered with a dry, self-deprecating sense of humor. There are many good things about the French, but I don't think that the ability to laugh at themselves is the most prominent national characteristic.

The food has improved drastically since I was in London 11 years ago. English cuisine used to be reputed as the worst in Europe (and deservedly so, in my experience), but British eating has undergone a sort of renaissance since then. Excellent sandwich shops that sold not only classic BLTs but mozzarella and tomato, roast vegetable and humus; soup stands with such varieties as carrot and coriander or leek and potato; good vegetarian and Indian restaurants.

And I've decided that the British make the best sweets ever. Cadbury Cream Eggs (which you can buy from Tube vending machines), shortbread, scones with preserves and clotted cream, sticky toffee pudding with custard, which, yes, really does tastes as good as it sounds.

But I missed Paris. I missed my quiet apartment and my peaceful blue bedroom. I missed yogurt and muesli. I missed the fruit and vegetable sellers downstairs, and I missed cooking for myself. I missed knowing which way to look when I cross the street. I missed the tree-lined boulevards and wrought iron railings that decorate the facades of Parisian buildings. I even missed speaking French, which can be frustrating and tiring at times, but to counter that there's the little thrill you get every time you manage to do something successfully in another language. I was homesick, but for the first time, it was for someplace that isn't my hometown and the house where I grew up. Getting off the métro the night we got back and walking to my apartment, rolley suitcase clunking along the cobbles, I felt happy, comfortable and at ease. I felt *chez moi*.

NON SEQUITUR

BY WILEY

GEORGE and ALBERT in the GOLDEN YEARS...
CHECK-MATE, AL...
WHAT? NO WAY! I STILL HAVE MORE PIECES THAN YOU!
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SO WHAT? NO MATTER WHAT YOU DO, MY NEXT MOVE WILL TAKE YOUR KING, SO THE GAME IS OVER NOW...
WELL, TECHNICALLY YOU CAN'T MAKE THAT MOVE UNTIL I MAKE A MOVE
SO YOUR END-GAME STRATEGY IS TO JUST SIT THERE AND WAIT FOR A MIRACLE?
Yes! IT'S THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE!!
DIST. BY UNIVERSAL PRESS SYND.
THIS IS TURNING OUT JUST LIKE THE SHUFFLEBOARD GAME, AL...
WHICH IS STILL ON APPEAL IN THE SUPREME COURT, WISE GUY!
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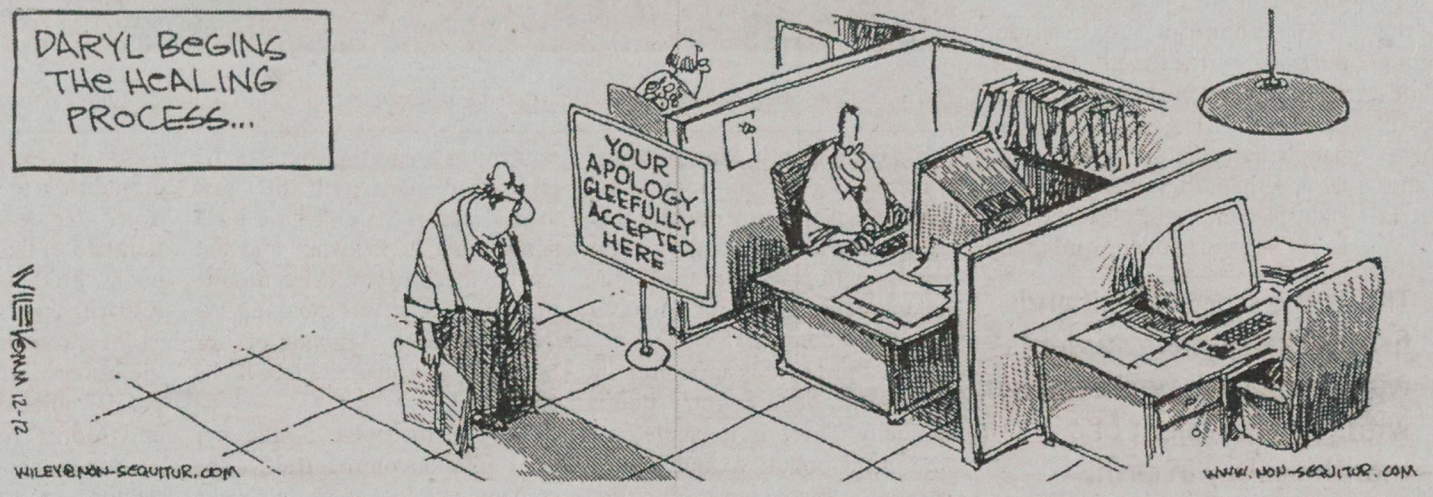

OH, YES... WHEN I WAS YOUR AGE, GOING TO SEE SANTA CLAUS WAS LOTS OF FUN. OF COURSE, THAT WAS BEFORE GROWN-UPS GOT INVOLVED...
PLEASE SPECIFY YOUR SANTA PREFERENCE:
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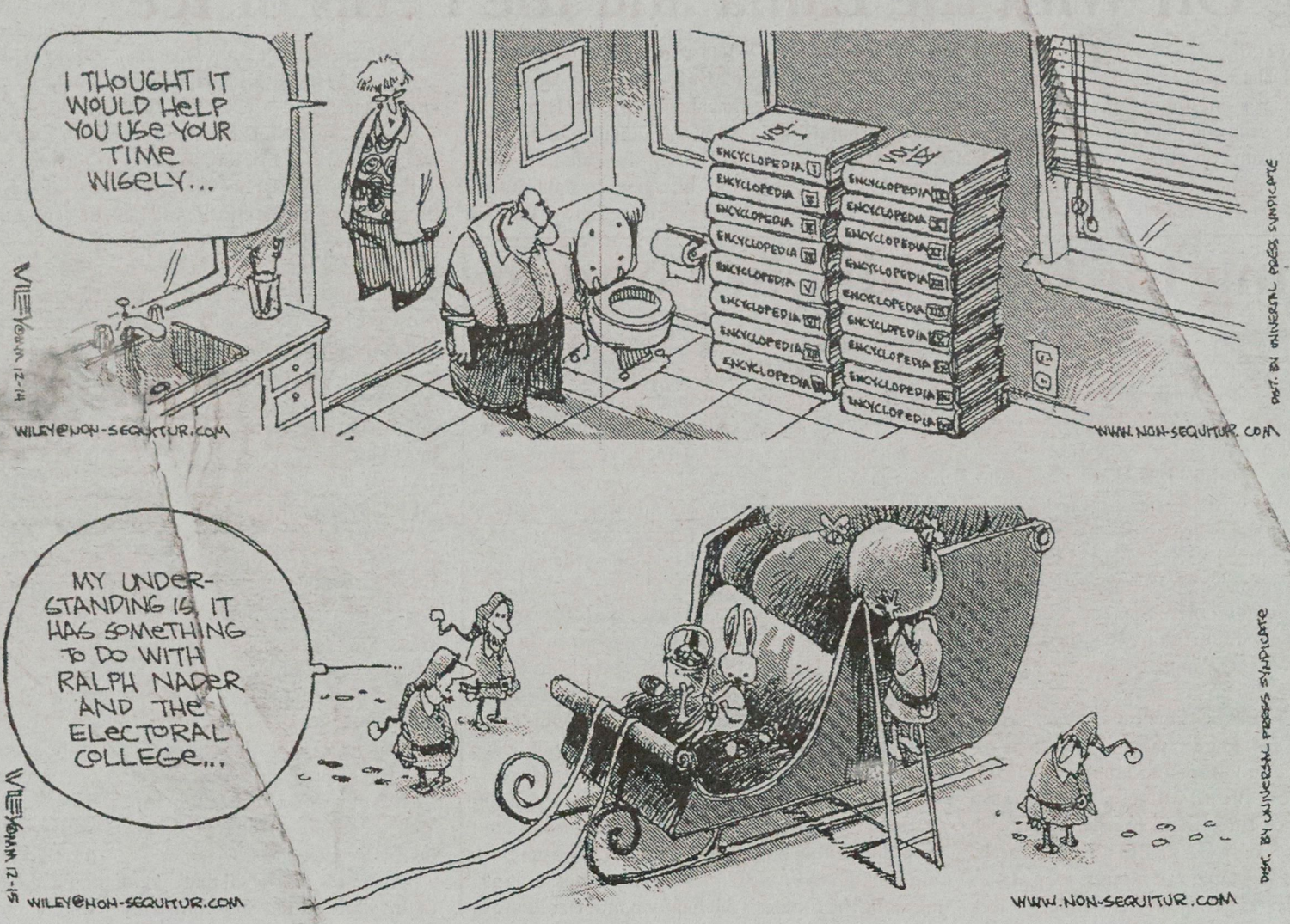
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More Than Idle Chatter Expected From Babelfest 2001

By Kate DeForest
Arts Editor

Every once in a while the opportunity arises for a faculty member or department to do something extraordinary for their students and the College community at large.

In this case I refer to the foreign language departments' presentation of Middlebury College's first BabelFest 2001, an international poetry festival.

The festival, running March 6-10, will be comprised of a number of different events in different medias, focusing on globally diverse forms of expression.

Another medium through which international creativity will be celebrated is vocal performance. Pieces by Schumann, Schubert, H. Wolf and R. Strauss will be sung...

Poets from Germany, Italy, China, Japan and Spain will come to the College to present their art and assist students in the development of theirs.

A round-table discussion with the guest poets, as well as poetry readings by the poets, a student organized poetry slam, a screening of the film "Il Postino" and a dance performance.

The guest poets are all well-known in their own countries and represent an elite sampling of international talent.

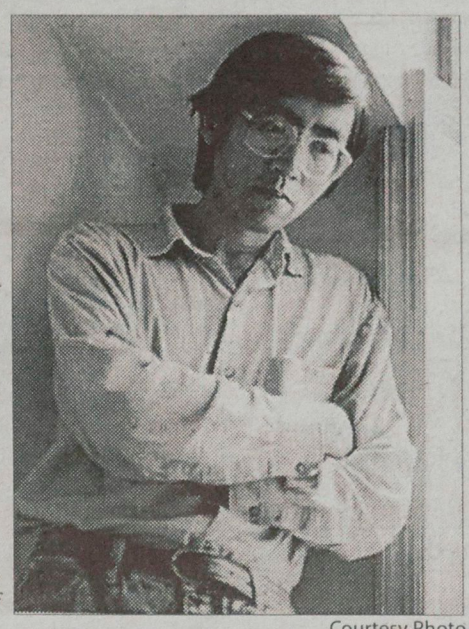
Bei Dao (China), penname of Zhao Zhenkai, is a widely read and respected poet, short story writer and essayist, as well as an honorary member of the American Academy of Arts and Letters.

Living in in forced exile in the West since 1989, one of the poet's notable pieces, "The Answer," strayed from his normally private, non-political subject matter to become famous during a 1976 protest movement.

Recently, he has published a book of essays on his life in exile titled in translation as "Blue House."

Doris Runge is a prolific female writer from Germany. The poet's most recent book "trittfeste schatten" (2000) is her fifth since 1985. Runge has received multiple prizes for her work, including the Holderlin-Preis in 1997 and the Kulterpreis des Landes Schleswig-Holstein in 1998.

Rejecting the view of art as a political tool, Runge belongs to a new group of poets in Germany who believe the greatest importance of poetry lies in the beauty and humanity of the art.



Courtesy Photo

Internationally renowned poet Bei Dao will participate in Babelfest 2001, an event sponsored by the foreign language departments, March 6-10.

Representing Japan is Mutsuo Takahashi, the author of over 36 volumes of poetry, criticism, drama and prose. Winning the Yomiuri Literary Prize for a collection of haiku and tanka ("Practice/Drinking Eating" in 1988) he is also known for his adaptation of Euripides' "Medea" (which ran in London, New York, Rome and Athens) and his most recent English translation poetry collection "Sleeping, Sinning, Falling."

Poetry in Spanish and Italian will be presented by Luiz Muñoz and Joseph Tusiani respectively. Muñoz is currently editor of Hélice (a Spanish poetry magazine) and publishes and presents readings of his poetry frequently.

Tusiani was born in San Marco, but emigrated to the United States as a young man. He is renowned for his translations of Italian poetry, including Dante's "Lyric Poems," Michelangelo's "Complete Poems," "Gerusalemme Liberata" and "Il Mondo Creato," both by Tasso.

Rejecting the view of art as a political tool, Runge belongs to a new group of poets in Germany who believe the greatest importance of poetry lies in the beauty and humanity of the art.

He has published in English in esteemed newpapers and journals like *The New York Times, The New Yorker* and *The Poetry Review.*

The film to be shown, "Il Postino," chronicles a common man's brush with Chilean poet Pablo Neruda. A prolific writer, Neruda was well-known for using common subject matter and showing the beauty and meaning to be found within. A discussion will be held after the screening.

A student-organized, student-performed "Poetry Bash" will take place in the McCullough. Students will be encouraged to read original poems in a language other than English or translations of poetry from a foreign language.

Another medium in which international creativity will be celebrated is vocal performance. Pieces by Schumann, Schubert, Brahms, H. Wolf and R. Strauss will be sung by soprano Amy Cheifetz (N.Y.) and bass-baritone Matthew Curran (Ind.) accompanied by Bettina Matthias (Vt.) on piano.

The same Matthias who will be part of the concert on Wednesday is also an assistant professor of German and one of the organizers of the event. She stressed that one of the festival's main reasons for being is because "poets should know that they are appreciated."

Choosing to use the grant the foreign language departments acquired last fall to fund an international poetry festival was a matter of applying it to an event that could be funded by that grant alone, and viably supported by those departments.

The festival will, as Matthias elucidated, "reach beyond what is expressible in [one's] own language."

Articulate Pianist Speaks With Ivories

By Kate Stamper
Staff Writer

A lit stage. A single black bench. A set of ivory keys awaiting their maestro. The scene was set Monday night in the Concert Hall at the Center for the Arts as an anxious audience anticipated the arrival of the pianist Donald Berman.

Acclaimed by *The New York Times* as a "thorough, exciting and persuasive musician," Berman has a reputation for astounding audiences on his solo travels throughout the United States and abroad.

The Middlebury community was no exception. Making his entrance from stage left, Berman confidently crossed the performance space, took his seat at the piano and acknowledged the audience before beginning. He was dressed in a simple black suit and white shirt, and while those in attendance watched, he visually became part of the musical ensemble.

Lifting his hands to the white keys, he struck the first notes and progressively adapted his manner, using it as an additional component to his instrument.

Each action, each stroke had purpose and the music, which seemed to originate within his core, worked itself through his arms, hands and fingers, eventually achieving sublime lyrical expression.

His selection of music linked the work of four distinct epochs of what is essentially Austro-Hungarian tradition, with the exception of an offshoot directed towards contemporary American audiences. According to Berman, each piece used the "popular styles and musical riffs of its time" with a unifying emphasis on timeless art.

Handled with great skill and imagination, Berman took these conventional pieces and recreated them with a sense of nuance and surprise, underscoring the potential of each.

He gave the music we are accustomed to hearing a new sense of performance and sound, allowing for a creative and original presentation of familiar pieces.

Each action... had purpose and the music... seemed to originate in his core...

The major pieces played included: Franz Joseph Haydn's Sonata in A Flat, Zoltan Kodaly's Zongoradarab, Gyorgy Ligeti's Cordes Vides and Fanfares, Tamar Diesendruck's Sound Reasoning in the Tower of Babel, and Granz Schubert's Sonate in D major D.

(see Classical, page 27)

Evening of Strong Voices Not Without Controversy

By Benji Perin
Staff Writer

Attending Steve Colman's Slam Poetry performance on Monday night left me somewhat incensed and rather confused. The poetry of Colman, Sarah Jones and especially his third guest, Scott Heath seems to have an identity crisis.

They seem to scorn the classical literary tradition to instead embrace black pop culture references and rhythms – a fast-paced here and now display of supposedly newborn alliteration and word puns.

Yet they term themselves "poets," akin to Wordsworth and Shakespeare before them. Heath, a Middlebury alumni and current dissertation scholar with the American Literature and Civilization department, boldly told the audience how his friend once said to him, "Real niggers rap, Scott writes poems," thereby setting himself at least one pace apart from hip-hop culture, and attempting to straddle the stylistic fence between rap and what he conceives to be tweed-coat academia-type poetry – otherwise known as the world of literature.

The confused distinctions that the artists on stage last night seemed to be trying to make between their work and the literary tradition, or even between their work and hip-hop, seem moot, however, since the lines are so blurry. Hip-hop itself is a literary genre, and much of what we read in the English department at the College, though it may be written by stuffy white men, can be close in both content and form to last night's slam poetry.

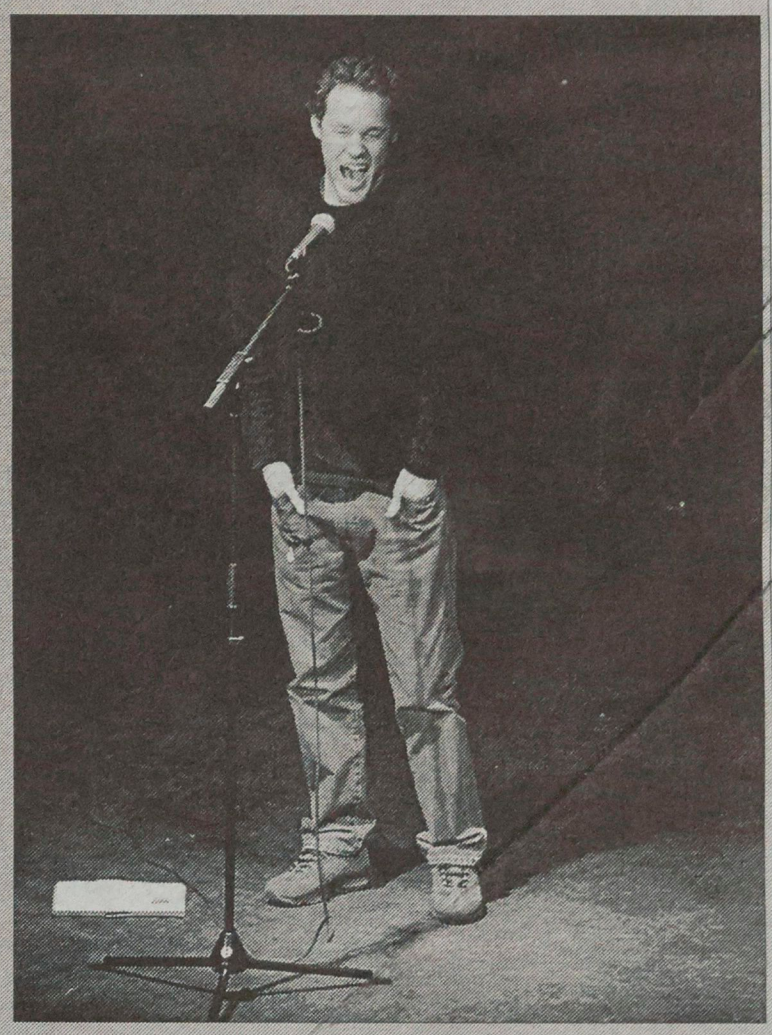
The break that these poets try to make, it seems, (even Colman) is not between hip-hop and literature but between black and white. Slam poetry, from what I learned last night, is considered to be black art because even a white artist like Steve Colman felt the need to explain and defend his black roots when he recites.

As near as I can tell, it is the theme of African American plight as much as social activism or even the rapid-fire rhythm of slam poetry that binds it together as a style.

Yet here I am, a white – or to recall an adjective tossed out last night – "cracker" writer, now attempting to review what is supposedly black art. I am, literally, the white, Gap tweed-coat wearing English major that Heath, the third poet, scorned in his work.

Where does that leave me as a reviewer, or even as an audience

(see Humor, page 27)



Ben Brouwer

Steve Colman performed poetry to a delighted audience at McCullough on Monday night. After Colman performed, students shared their own work

Claypool and Ladysmith Redefining Live Music

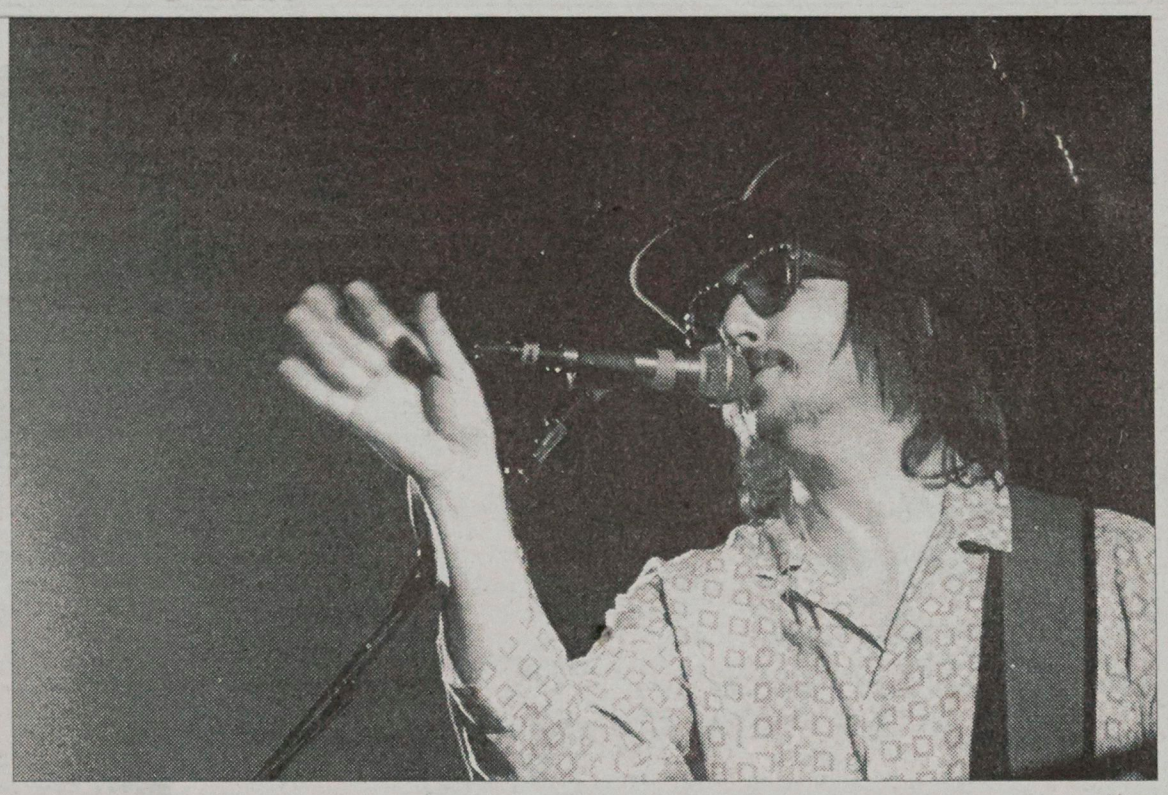
By Carl Larson
Staff Writer

Galactic may have been the "big name" on the bill when the Snow Core series came through Burlington Feb. 12, but I wasn't the only person who made the trek up to that city for no other reason than to see Les Claypool's newest brainchild. Claypool is best known as the bassist, singer and mastermind behind Primus. Since the mid-1980s, Primus has given a sense of humor to the loud and heavy music scene with a flexible format, bizarre lyrics and Claypool eccentric bass style. Last year, when Primus played at the University of Vermont, two special guests joined the band on stage. One of three appearances of one of Claypool's newest side bands, named Oysterhead, it featured Stuart Copland (The Police)on percussion, Trey Anastasio (Phish) on guitar and Claypool on his trusty bass. That performance was just a hint of what was to come. Like Phish, Primus has taken a hiatus. Claypool's project in the meantime is the Fearless Flying Frog Brigade. Where Primus jams maybe 5 percent of the time they play, the Frog Brigade improvises about 75 percent of their show.

The Brigade consists of former Primus members and a couple members of Bob Weir's Ratdog, as well as a saxophone player who has worked with Galactic. Those expecting to hear Primus were in for a surprise. The set started off with a rather eerie cover of King Crimson's "Thela Hun Ginjeet." Most every song was a cover, from "Riders on the Storm" to the Stone's "20,000 Light Years From Home." At first Claypool seemed a little displeased with the small crowd huddling around the stage. With time, however, the room filled, and by the end of the set there was even some crowd surfing. Overall, it was a much more mellow affair than an average Primus show. However, for the "jam band" audience Claypool definitely pushed some boundaries. Even when he was playing the Isley Brothers, it rocked harder and heavier than that to which most of the twirlers were accustomed. There were some puzzled looks as Claypool stomped around with his mask on making some very loud noises.

> **Even when [Claypool] was playing the Isley Brothers, it rocked harder and heavier than that to which most of the twirlers were accustomed.**

The "jam band" scene has become incredibly diverse over the past few years. Where the genre was once defined by the two stereotypes, the Dead and Phish, the term jam-band now includes hip-hop, Cajun music, reggae, folk, jazz, punk and now Les Claypool. He brings what he calls a fusion of Frank Zappa and King Crimson to the scene. On Monday, he even brought his record label mate and frequent collaborator, Tom Waits into the picture by covering Waits' "Sixteen Shells from a Thirty Ought Six." Claypool may have been pushing it there, but I appreciated it. Probably the best part of the show was when the band broke into "Sgt. Pepper's Lonely Hearts Club Band" with the lyrics changed to "Colonel Claypool's Fearless..." It was classic. Unique moments included a fantastic solo by Claypool's "Fancy Man" guitarist on the Tamboura and sax player Skerik's performance of "surf saxophone," which sounded like Dick Dale on sax. Claypool ended the night with Pink Floyd's open-ended and adaptable epic "Shine On You Crazy Diamond." Claypool with his heavy sound, playful style and open mind is a huge asset to the ever-changing jam band community. Look out for the new Frog Brigade CD, "Live Frogs," coming out in March.



Courtesy Photo

Les Claypool invigorates listeners with his trusty bass at Memorial Auditorium in Burlington Feb. 12.

Very different from Claypool's act was the kind of culture I soaked up Thursday, Feb. 22, at the Flynn Theatre (also in Burlington). After our delicious Winter Carnival feast, when it seemed as though I went to Africa and ate heaps of antelope stew, I went up to the Flynn to hear a real treasure of Africa.

Ladysmith Black Mambazo was founded by Joseph Shabalala in 1964. By 1970, the all-male vocal ensemble had a record contract and was so successful at competitions that they were barred from competing in certain events. Ladysmith is the South African town from which Shabalala's family comes. Black is the color of the strongest oxen, and Mambazo is Zulu for "axe." With their ox-like strength and ability to chop through competition like an ax, Ladysmith became a household name in South Africa. When Paul Simon collaborated with Ladysmith for his 1986 album "Graceland," Ladysmith became the world's most famous 10-man Zulu a cappella group. Since then they have been featured in films and commercials. It is unfortunate that one must mention Paul Simon or Lifesavers to describe Ladysmith Black Mambazo because they are such independently talented musicians.

The most impressive part of the show is how 10 men can sound like one voice but at the same time appear loose and spontaneous. This is not a barber shop quartet or college a cappella group. Everything seems so much more re-

(see African, page 27)

Transplanted Texan Cultivates London Beat

By Kate DeForest
Arts Editor

Shea Seger's label may have overdone her cowboy-boot-straw-hat-grungy-T-shirt-wearing image. Every courtesy photo and press release makes it seem as though the music that will emminate from the stereo when a listener pops in her new LP "The May Street Project" will be the product of another Leeann Rimes. However, Seger is much closer to Sheryl Crow than Rimes by any definition (unless you're comparing hair color, in which case both Rimes and Seger are blondes).

Raised mainly in Quitman, Texas (population 1,200) Seger has been living in England for the past two years. Recalling her early years in Texas, Seger is quoted in the British magazine *Dazed and Confused* as saying, "We had this piano for years and it was completely out of tune. It was out in our railcar – we had a railcar and we had a bus, we lived in each for a short time here and there – that's what I kind of learned on." It is an interesting quip about her upbringing and musical influences, but maybe also just another publicity driven device – I leave it up to you to decide.

The first track opens with an ABBA-like synthesized intro that quickly turns into a bluesy-pop beat, with Seger's surprising, dusky vocals contrasting with the techno-driven beat.

The inherently gaudy synthesized violins that play in the background are part of an amalgam of sounds that actually end up creating a pretty catchy melody with intelligent (though content-wise, overused) lyrics.

Songs like "Clutch" have a very European beat. Mixing staccato beats (think the umcha-umcha-umcha of the typical dance bass line, only picture it a couple octaves higher) with repetitive lyrics, the songs don't stand out as very unique or experimental. They do, however, possess the energy and easy beat that makes dancing easier.

"Blind Situation" utilizes the talents of guest rapper Pharrel Williams (of The Neptunes) in what is one of the most interesting tracks on the album.

A mellow beat and the contrast of smoky female vocals with Williams' rap interludes showcases both artists' strengths, and is much more acoustically driven (that is to say, it is acoustic-driven period) than "Clutch" and seems much more true to the nature of Seger's voice, as well as having deeper and less used up subject matter.

The fourth track on the album is also an acoustically focused song, with a delicate melody. Seger's Bible Belt roots also begin to show as she is backed by a gospel choir during much of the song (a gospel choir that is electronically mixed).

Courtesy Photo

American singer/songwriter Shea Seger displays talent on upcoming stateside CD release "The May Street Project."

Southern roots also emerge in "Walk on Rainbows" which combines a country feeling with what sounds like the beating of ten-gallon drums and other warehouse sort of items.

The song which most blatantly misses its mark is the ballad "Always." Rather sappy lyrics and a male/female duet (the male being Ron Sexsmith) it is reminiscent of an eighties love song (of course, I'm also biased against male/female duets, which I tend to find schmaltzy, and of that genre I can only think of about four I've liked, one of them being the Frank and Nancy Sinatra duet "Sayin' Something Stupid Like I Love You"—simply because, well, he's Sinatra).

A harder edge (think Ani Di Franco with a London beat) reveals itself in "Twisted" and again in "Wasting the Rain." This is perhaps the music Seger does best, a little blues, a little folk, but mostly a pop/rock beat.

The album on the whole is marked by a distinct blend of European and American Southern influences (including dance, gospel, soul and Motown), and will be excellent fodder for coffee shops and pop stations everywhere.

Seger makes the kind of music that is easy to listen to, without being easy listening (with the exception of maybe the aforementioned ballad). She sounds a bit like Dido, a bit like Des'ree and a little like Euphoria (you might know the song "Firefly" from WRMC) and a lot like Fiona Apple, though her music is very different. Look for her soon. She'll probably be a household name among MTV fans in the next year.

Hopefully Seger will continue to develop her sound, heedless of her label or her producer, and eventually be able to create songs that do justice to her strong sultry voice. As she continues to grow, finding her own style along with Southern and European influences.

Humor Meets Profound Statements in Rhyme

(continued from page 22)

member? Not very objective – since I was alienated by the poems, and not well informed – since I did not understand 75 percent of the pop-culture references. Nevertheless, I'll take a stab at the poetry with my critical, if tweed-clothed, eye.

[Colman's] poetry itself was fast, exciting and very accessible, with some low-brow butt humor and an ample helping of expletives (a showman's easiest best friend).

Colman's show was much more than poetry, it was a comedy routine complete with stories, impressions and dance moves. His poetry itself was fast, exciting and very accessible, with some low-brow butt humor and an ample helping of expletives (a showman's easiest best-friend).

He has an undeniable talent for the sound of words, for the music of their noises and made skilled use of consonance, assonance and the natural rhythm and accents within his phrases. Mostly his poems struck me as fun and easy, such as "I Love You But(t) I don't love you," and the grammar poems that he wrote for a PBS special.

In a poem about the death of his eccentric grandmother, however, he blended his humor with a moving, pointed and beautiful message. At his best, Colman uses humor, like J.D. Salinger or Joseph Heller, to disarm us and draw us close, then to deliver a powerful, aching message.

At his worst, however, his poems can be disjointed and clunky, like "Fight!" or even "I want to hear a poem," his opening piece.

Sarah Jones treated us to a performance of three of her poems, which she delivered with the amazing performance talent that she proved to the Middlebury audience in "Surface Transit" during J-term. Of the three she read, two were about social issues and one was much lighter, a poem called "Asshole," which was a work about an ex-lover, both cheaply vulgar and genuinely clever at the same time.

Proportionally speaking, her pieces were much more socially oriented than Colman's, though he certainly stressed his social activism through anecdotes.

Jones' references to pop-culture, which is in most respects black culture, of course, were much easier for this white, non-MTV-watching viewer to catch than those of any other poet because she acted out or sang most of them in such a way that reminded me of the snippets I have encountered.

While Heath was not part of the official program, nearly all of the audience stayed for at least his first poem. His delivery was much slower and less engaging, his skill with the sound of words paled in comparison to that of both Jones and Colman, and his imagery seemed largely clichéd or only powerful for its shock value.

[Heath's] delivery was much slower and less engaging, his skill with the sound of words paled in comparison to that of both Jones and Colman, and his imagery seemed largely clichéd or powerful for its shock value.

The poems seemed disjointed and I was just plain embarrassed by his sexual imagery, which lacked creativity and was skillessly graphic.

He also used lots of "–ation" words – those weak nouns which were mutated into that part of speech from their more natural verb form, and are used by people when they want to sound smart, such as gesticulation and vociferation. I won't hide for a minute, however, that Heath's poetry was the most inundated with pop culture and contained the most references that I did not understand (almost as hard for me as Eliot's "The Wasteland"), and, as I mentioned, targeted my white academic stereotype in its sights for scorn.

Following Heath's performance, several students read their own poetry at what became an open mike. Some of the poetry, including Crystal Belle's "Size Me," was quite impressive. Her poem included the same fast paced slam tone and some enjoyable word puns. Her confidence both in the words she had written and in the way she presented them created an unmistakable and powerful stage presence.

While a number of students read after Belle, between her recitation, Colman's and Jones,' there were hard acts to follow in what was an enriching evening of poetry and social awareness.

African Song Warms Vermont Winter

(continued from page 26)

laxed. The show is choreographed, but Ladysmith is obviously not fixated on their movements being in perfect synch.

The music they sing is called Isicathamiya, a style with roots in the brutal mines of South Africa. Many of their songs, like "Parliament" touch on the new freedom of which South Africa is so proud, but there are also love songs like "Nomathemba," dance songs and songs involving other social issues like "Homeless" which was the only song off "Graceland" they performed.

Without instruments or words that most people in the States understand, Ladysmith is able to mesmerize audiences.

Everything is a dance song for Ladysmith. They wear big white patterned shirts with low necks and many of them have good-sized bellies, but they don't care. They can still kick their feet over their heads and put on over two hours of music that will just blow you away.

Without instruments or words that most people in the States understand, Ladysmith Black Mambazo is able to mesmerize audiences by creating the most beautiful, natural harmonies and foot stomping rhythms. Joseph often sings over the groups backing, but he switches off with other members including five other Shabalalas.

The group has changed over the years, but as I learned after the show, everyone is part of one big family. Some, like Joseph's sons are literally family, while others are sort of "adopted." This creates in their performance a very relaxed feeling. The complex harmonies appear simple as brothers attempt to outdance each other and generally fool around on stage.

Going backstage to meet the group proved that Ladysmith is just as relaxed and playful in real life as they are on stage. Albert Mazibuko explained that even though the cold weather is brutal for South Africans, it makes for a better performance because they don't get as hot and tired as fast; it leaves them with more energy.

Joseph explained that some of the guys would probably sleep on the bus, but that they had a huge selection of DVDs to choose from for those who wanted to stay up on the ride to New Jersey. Decked out in his official Ladysmith Black Mambazo Columbia fleece, Joseph explained the plan for the rest of their tour.

After the Garden State and the other U.S. tour dates, they will tour through Japan and Europe, but first they will stop back in South Africa for a bit to attend and sing at the wedding of one of their members. What a wedding that will be!

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Classical Chic at Concert Hall

(continued from page 25)

850.

Despite subtle similarities that were manifest in all the selections, Berman was able to designate specific expressive styles and musical techniques to each piece. In Haydn's Sonata, Berman weighted the importance of time and space to each note and emphasized their individual significance. Berman's expression of Zongoradarab proved slightly more dramatic with harsh notes in disarray and downward descent.

The heavy sense of deliberate dynamics continued in Ligeti's pieces, which embodied a sense of profound emotions. Contrast and deliberate inconsistency characterized Diesendruck's piece with jumbled notes, brilliant cords, and multiple tempos.

Concluding with Schubert's Sonate in D major D. 850, Berman used suspension and lyrical analysis to create a sense of meditative and pensive rhythm.

Berman began his dedicated study of piano in his hometown of White Plains, N.Y. Initially instructed by Mildred Victor, he continued under the direction of Leonard Shure at the New England Conservatory where he received a Masters with Distinction in 1988.

Additional study under John Kirkpatrick and George Barth at Wesleyan University resulted in a bachelor's degree and prepared Berman for his current co-direction of the New Music Ensemble at Tufts University as well as his tutoring at Pforzheimer House at Harvard University.

In addition, he has released two solo recordings including "The Unknown Ives" and "Arthur Levering: School of Velocity," both of which were issued by CRI in 1999 and named Best CD's by Fanfare and *The Boston Globe*.

Berman's concert Monday night revealed the incredible extent of his talent and identified him as a first-rate musician. Holding a captive audience for an hour and a half of exceptional music, Berman's performance revealed his internal passion for each piece, making him an absolute pleasure to watch.

At the end of Schubert's piece, those gathered showed their appreciation by an unrelenting round of applause which eventually called Berman to the stage once more for an encore performance. His lasting impressions were expressed through a quick dance piece done in a Bulgarian rhythm.

Methodically lively and spirited, the piece accentuated the vigor and passion he had displayed in his previous pieces with an added sense of frivolous fun. Rising from his bench he gave one final bow and exited the stage, the soft wrinkles of a satisfied smile lining his face.

Eva Moller

Donald Berman takes a bow at the Concert Hall after a deft performance on Monday evening.

Three Books You May Have Missed...

By Kate DeForest
Arts Editor

The short story is an oft-neglected, yet very American and incredibly tightly crafted art form. Authors like Louis Erdrich and E. Annie Proulx are often encouraged to link their stories together with common themes and characters so that they may be more marketable. The books below are merely a smattering of some of the most remarkable short story collections that have been published recently.

"For Relief of Unbearable Urges"
by Nathan Englander
205 pages
Vintage International
$12.00
Paperback

Multiple centuries and nationalities are spanned in the stories of this book, linked by religion and Englander's superb sense of prose. The collection, of both historically and currently set fiction, is ambitious in the spectrum it attempts to cover but ambitious in a positive sense, for it covers the span with solidity and beauty of a well-planned, finely crafted bridge.

"The Twenty-seventh Man," the book's opening story relates the tale of 27 men condemned to die by the Communist regime in Stalinist Russia. Containing as many layers as a fragment of mica, the story's content delves into subject matter like the purging of intellectuals, the mindless destruction of human expression, and the value of literature and philosophy in the face of death (as well as the practical implications to life).

The prose is unadorned with flowery or romantic diction; Englander has enough confidence in his writing to let only the necessary words remain, resulting in a text that is stark and quite beautiful, with nothing extraneous or arbitrary.

Other stories include one about an Orthodox wig-maker who physically and mentally experiences a temporary transcendence over some of the boundaries placed upon her by her religion in order to escape feelings of inadaquacy brought about by her journey into middle-age.

Another superimposes fantasy upon reality without blinking an eye, as a group of Hasidic Jews unknowingly board a train bound for the concentration camps as their ghetto is "cleansed" by a regiment of Nazis. To save themselves, the group disguises themselves as acrobats, only to suffer another kind of torture at the hands of a Nazi audience.

Don't think that the subject matter precludes humor. However, the poignancy with which the stories are related contains a wry wit. The dust jacket's description of the title story being "hilarious" is mistaken nearly to the point of being offensive, but Englander's fiction as a whole shows an immense care for his characters, for their human strengths and frailties, including that of humor.

"The Way Forward is with a Broken Heart"
by Alice Walker
200 pages
Random House $23.95
Hardcover

Alice Walker's newest published endeavor is, above all, a testament to the way American (specifically African American) culture has looked upon love and relationships and how that view is and has been changing.

A series of stories and memoir-type pieces, her book includes interlocking portraits of an interracial marriage (and divorce), a wife who takes a lover, a father who leaves a mother after their children are grown and women loving men, later to love women.

Walker is fearless in her subject matter and, like Englander, lets her fiction roam across century and place. Her dialogue has the impression of being untouched by the writer's pen, natural and free-flowing as it is, and one is hard-pressed to admit that such prose is the product of a writer's imagination (however semi-autobiographical the material may or may not be).

Sure to ruffle the feathers of more than one conservative traditionalist, Walker seems to pose the question: Are we meant to live with one mate our entire lives, or have we moved beyond that? Whatever the reader might believe personally, the question is one that will certainly induce some thought upon the subject, even if it is only a reaffirmation of one's former beliefs.

One particularly impacting story, "Olive Oil," takes the aforementioned cooking oil and transforms it into a medium through which a woman's beauty is rediscovered, and a married couple's love is brought to a new height.

Walker's inviting prose and informal style allow the reader to become easily involved with her writing, as it is accessible on many levels, but by no means simplistic or idle. She has created a work about love and humanity that, though it may not be included in the annuls of "Best Books of All Time" (where perhaps her "The Color Purple" may find repose), refrains from the sappiness and mires of despair that can so insidiously creep into works that are first and foremost about love.

"Ship Fever"
by Andrea Barret
254 pages
W. W. Norton and Co.
$12.00
Paperback

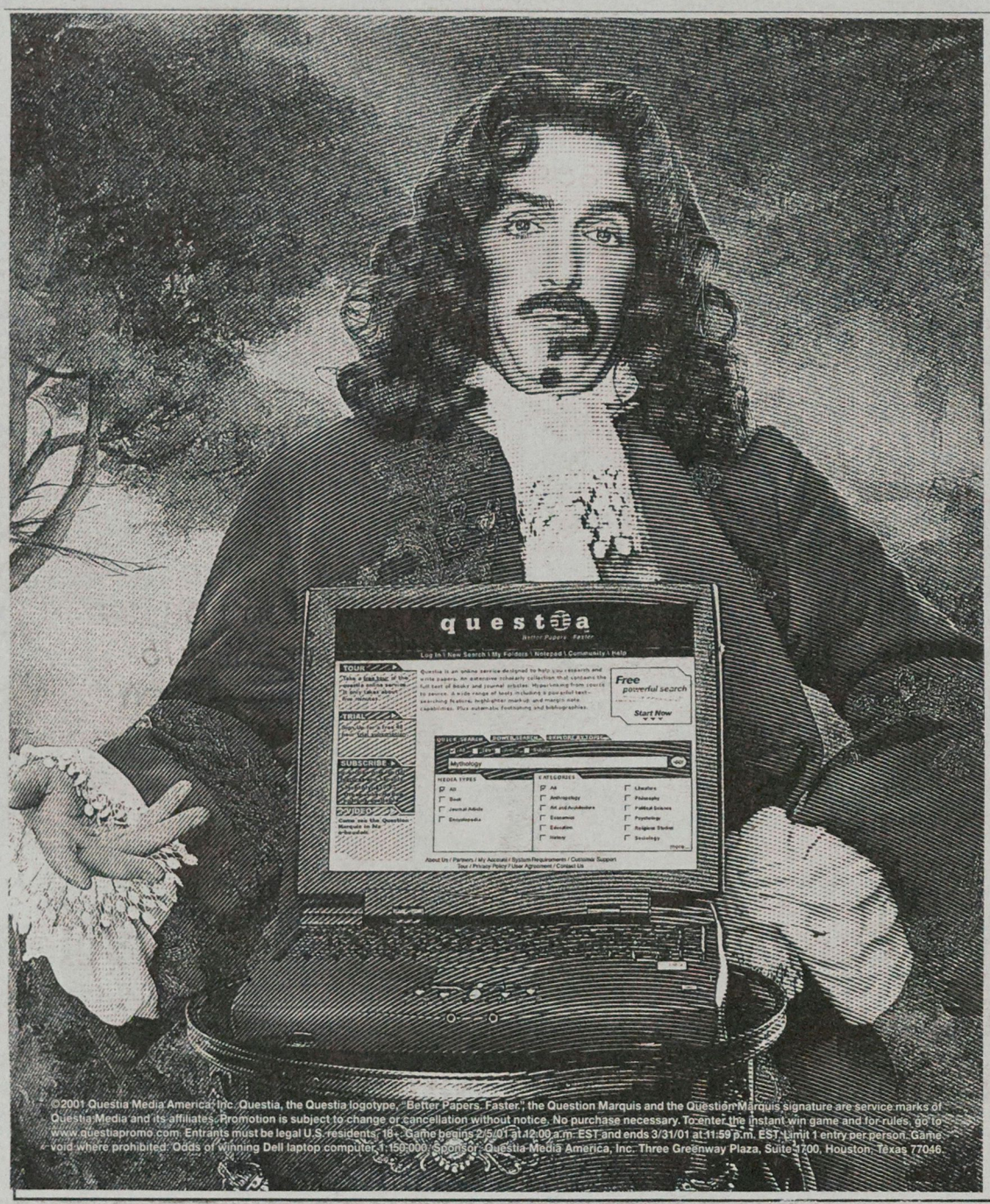
Barret's National Book Award-winning collection of short stories is an engaging example of historical (and historically influenced) fiction. Set against a scientific background, Barret chronicles such varied topics as the twilight of the life of Carl Linneaus and the activities of a quarantine island and the people who worked and were held there during the Irish potato famine, as well the contemporary stories of a pair of biologists who had an affair that turned into a marriage (posing the oft-asked question of adultery: Was it worth it?), and a pair of science-orientated sisters who lose their mother at an early age, among others.

Running the gamut of modern and Victorian, the stories are joined together by threads of science (both of hard science, and folk science or lore).

Linneaus is a prominent figure, both in stories about his own life (a story in which Barret masterfully uses his incoherency as a filter through which she can purify and extract an essence of meaning), as a correspondent to his contemporaries (as in "Rare Bird") and a figure of reverence to current scientists.

Gregor Mendel, who was unappreciated in life and, unlike Linneaus, was unable to enjoy academic or financial accolades, appears via a letter handed down through generations in another story.

Not limited to the scientifically minded reader (I am not particularly of that vein-I'll eat peas, but am not necessarily going to write a thesis on the ways in which they propagate) the stories are written in straight-forward prose, leaving the reader free to contemplate the meaning of the content without getting bogged down in scientific lingo or overly ambiguous phrasing (though it would be unwise to assume the book is without its engaging and purposeful ambiguities, as well as its little calculated leaps beyond the boundaries of realism).



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Ramirez Maintains It's Not About the 'Manny'

By Daniel Prepas
Staff Writer

I was originally going to write a column about how these new, ridiculous free-agent signings in baseball are not that big of a problem. Furthermore, the players should not be blamed and it's the agents' and the owners' faults. I guess you could say I changed my mind. A lot!

In my previous draft I remarked about how it was admirable in this day and age that Ken Griffey Jr. took much less than he was worth when he signed with the Reds, inking a seven-year deal worth roughly $116 million. Admirable? What was I thinking? OK, so the greedy owners have so much money in the first place. After all, why shouldn't star free-agent players get the most that they can? This is America, right? Well, if you look at the way some players have reacted to the new gargantuan salaries that are causing all this buzz (i.e. shortstop Alex Rodriguez getting a 10 year, $252 million dollar deal from the Texas Rangers), you'll think they are pathetic human beings.

Let's start with Manny Ramirez. Forget the fact that the guy is an absolute moron who left $40,000 in his glove on the floor of the locker room last year. One of his agent's assistants, in defending his new eight-year, $160 million contract, commented, "Manny could live off of $50,000 a year. It's not about the money, but the respect of being the second-highest paid player in baseball." I'm sure it's not about the money. That's why, Manny, you're going to give back $159,600,000 of your contract to charities because you got your respect, and it's "not about the money." Now let's come back from la-la land. You are a schmuck. Take your money and get some fielding lessons.

Next up: Frank Thomas. He's a putz. This guy signs an eight- year contract worth around $9 million a year and he has been crying and reported to camp late because he feels he deserves to be getting as much as Ramirez or Rodriguez. Wow Frank, I'm sure every hard-working American feels sorry for you. I mean, you're trapped in a contract that forces you to only make $9 MILLION per year. Excuse me as I vomit profusely. You signed the contract, buddy, so stick to it. You should've known not to sign a long-term deal at the rate the market's going. I'm going to move on, because this guy should be put in nursery school.

There are many others, such as Barry Bonds and Gary Sheffield who are whining about their multi-million dollar, guaranteed contracts. "It's not about the money," they say, but "about the respect." Let me translate that sentence for you. "It's not about the money, but about getting a ridiculous amount of money (a.k.a. respect) that we can bathe in regularly and affect the GNP of the United States." Guys, why don't you give some of your "respect" to the India earthquake relief effort or my college tuition fund? OK, maybe I'm getting a little overzealous, but if they're going to gripe about not getting enough millions, they could at least have the common decency to admit its "all about the Benjamins!"

Women's Hockey in Driver's Seat

(continued from page 31)

game was that the scoring was so spread out, showing the depth of our team.... The power play was on fire, the best it has ever been.... It is a force that is finally connecting and controlling play in the offensive zone."

The field for the ECAC Final Four has been set after three other close quarterfinal matchups. Number-four seed Manhattanville downed number-five Southern Maine 2-1, to punch their ticket to Kenyon. Number-three Williams survived number-six Bowdoin's bid for an upset, scoring 19 minutes into the first overtime period to move on with a 5-4 win.

Finally, in the shocker of last Saturday evening, second-seeded Vermont was bounced by number-seven Colgate in an amazing triple overtime marathon. The Red Raiders fired 60 shots on UVM's Tiffany Hayes, and finally after 106 minutes knocked out the Catamounts with a 2-1 victory.

The matchups for this weekend will pit Middlebury, the top seed, against the lowest remaining seed, Colgate, for a 12:30 p.m. start on Saturday. Early in the season, the Panthers topped Colgate 3-2 in Hamilton, N.Y., so the Red Raiders will be looking for revenge against their most hated opponent. Then, in the 3:30 p.m. game, Williams will face Manhattanville; on the first weekend of league play, the Valiants downed the Ephs 3-1, so again revenge will be a factor. The winners will meet at 1 p.m. on Sunday, with tickets available at the door.

After drawing a record crowd of over 1,000 fans against UVM last weekend, the Panthers are again hopeful for a great turnout. With their potent scoring punch and an overwhelming defense, they will be sure to give the fans something to cheer about.

The matchups for this weekend will pit Middlebury, the top seed, against the lowest remaining seed, Colgate, for a 12:30 p.m. start on Saturday.

The Panthers are eager for their game against Colgate according to Carpenter. "We are excited to play Colgate again with our team much more focused since our last meeting. We played them very early in the season and were still dealing with getting to know each other's playing styles. Every forward line and each set of backs [defense] are playing together as units and are continuing to get stronger every game."

Said Labbe, on the Panthers' prospects for their semifinal game, "They [Colgate] are a strong team and they have Heather Murphy leading their team, who can definitely put the puck in the net. We are going to have to play our top game in order to come away with a win.... We are really looking forward to this weekend."

Announcing the Spring 2001 Environmental Grant Recipients!

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Cathy Vincent, Human Resources, for "Going Digital in Photography"
Brian Guercio '01, for "Paper Mass: Art to Raise Awareness"
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Andrew Corrigan '02, for "Low Impact Photography"
Ethan Lacey '01, Leda Smith '02, and Chris Loeffler '04 for "Campus Tree Inventory"

The Environmental Council will be offering grants for the 2001-2002 academic year as well, out of a total budget of $25,000. Contact Amy Seif at x5043 or aseif@middlebury.edu for details.

Page 1 Literacy Presents . . .

The Lorax Returns

A Birthday Tribute to Dr. Seuss

Lectures, Conjectures, and overhead projectors
Professors with tales to tell
Stories, not gory, not boring for kids
Dr. Seuss saw to rhyming them well.
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Lecturer: Professor David Rosenberg, Political Science

Thursday March 8th, 2001

4:15- Chateau Grand Salon

Alpine Ski Squad, Snow Bowl Orchestrate a 'Winter Classic'

Andrew Corrigan

Fred Coriell '02 speeds down the mountain in the men's GS race on Friday.

(continued from page 32)

and impressive given the make-up of the hierarchy of women's racing. Brophy who sped to a ninth in the GS said, "The UVM and Dartmouth women are strong. Racers like Shaina Mulkern and Erica McConnell from UVM and Gusty Swift of Dartmouth are all outstanding competitors, but thankfully they will be gone next year."

The absence of such dominating competitors will likely bode well for the Middlebury women, who arguably have the strongest collection of underclassmen talent in the league.

Saturday at the Snow Bowl was typified by sunny skies, large crowds and classic New England racing. While the tough, varied terrain of the Allen run made for a challenging slalom run, Saturday marked the culmination of a long winter carnival circuit. The Middlebury Carnival has the distinguished title of being the host of the EISA skiing championships. Schools from as far away as Michigan traveled to Middlebury in hopes of qualifying for the NCAA championships.

The slalom race exposed perhaps some inexperience in Middlebury's young squad. The team was also without the services of Eric Rygg '03, who was hobbled with an ankle injury. Veteran skiers like Coriell, Conrad and Brophy who know the intricacies of the pitchy slalom slope garnered the best results Saturday. Despite a modest slip on the second day of races, the Panthers enjoyed being home and performing in front of a raucous crowd.

"No one does it better than Middlebury. We have, by far the biggest crowds and best fans of any carnival," said McConathy who hiked and finished his second slalom run due to the cheers of a partisan crowd.

Similarly, sage racers such as Brophy and Coriell acknowledge that Middlebury has the best winter carnival of the year. "This year was great, better than last," said Brophy, who witnessed last year's washout due to injury. "Saturday was a beautiful day, and it was a blast having all those people at the Bowl."

Middlebury has the chance to become the undisputed national champion of skiing. This of course is a veritable possibility given the huge advantage Middlebury has in skiing at home.

With Winter Carnival over, the team now looks toward the NCAA National Skiing Championship to be held at the Snow Bowl and Rikert Touring Center from March 7-10.

Coach Mark Smith, who was unavailable for comment, has set his group of skiers to compete in the championship. Rygg, Coriell, McConathy, Brophy, Scripture and Meg Bonney '03 will be the six racers to compete. The best teams from around the country, including the intermountain west, will make the trip to Middlebury.

The NCAA championships offer the Middlebury student a distinct opportunity as a spectator. Consider the fact that a Division I championship is to take place at venues no more than 30 minutes from campus. The Snow Bowl is to take on the role of the Orange Bowl or the Indianapolis Superdome if you will.

If this is not enough, take into account the fact that Middlebury has the chance to become the undisputed national champion of skiing. This of course is a veritable possibility given the huge advantage Middlebury has in skiing at home. The only bigger advantage would be a huge, enthusiastic, home crowd to cheer on the school's only Division I athletes. With this, all Middlebury students and faculty are encouraged to attend the championship races.

NCAAs Await Five Men's Swimmers in Buffalo

(continued from page 32)

by over four seconds. "After seeing his mile," commented women's team member Jaylene Orange '03, "I really, really wish he didn't have a girlfriend and that he played basketball."

Scott Strickler '02 won the 50 backstroke and placed third in the 100. He also led off on the victorious 200-yard medley relay, on which he was joined by Steve Kinney '03, Stuntz and first-year Matt Clark.

The meet [men's NESCAC championships] was also the finale four the team's four seniors, who on Sunday bid farewell to the competition in an emotional but nevertheless fantastic fashion.

The four combined again to place third in the 400 medley, qualifying for the national meet in both relays.

However, a strong supporting cast was equally responsible for the team's high finish. The unheralded first-years came through, highlighted by big swims from Thomas McMennamin and Karl Whittington. Crowd favorite Johnny Blaze reminisced, "I think the rest of NESCAC now knows what's up. How you like me now?"

The meet was also the finale for the team's four seniors, who on Sunday night bid farewell to the competition in an emotional but nevertheless fantastic fashion. Bill Allen narrowly missed victory in the 100-yard individual medley to teammate Kinney. Co-captain Sam Rowley ended his swimming career in his home state, placing in the top 16 in all three of his events as well as swimming on both B medley relays and one freestyle relay.

Co-captain John Robertson also finished his career in style, placing 10th in the 400 individual medley and posting impressive times in both the 500 freestyle and 200 backstroke.

Five members of the Middlebury swimming and diving team will travel to beautiful Buffalo, N.Y., in three weeks to compete in the NCAA Division III Championships.

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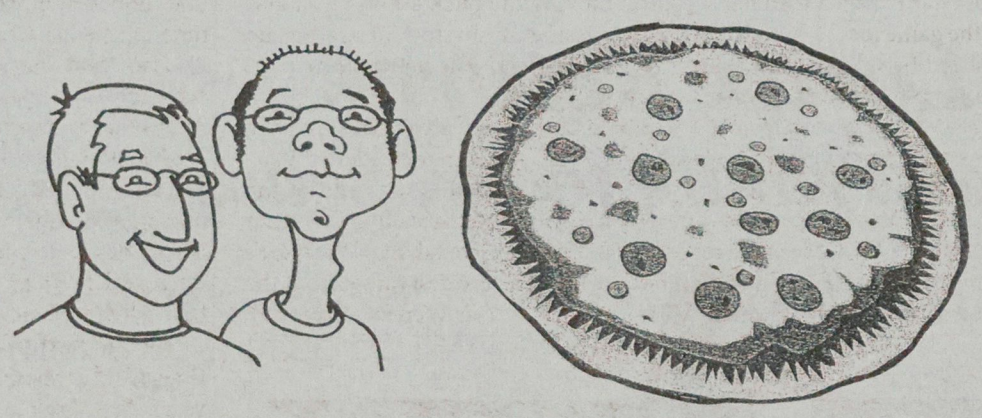

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Eric Skovsted

Sarah Carpenter '01 skates with the puck out of the defensive zone during Middlebury's win over Sacred Heart by a score of 8-1.

Women's Puck Devilish in Win Over Sacred Heart

By Mike Hartt & Margaret Aycock
Staff Writers

After dominating Sacred Heart University in the ECAC Women's Division III playoff quarterfinals, the Middlebury women's ice hockey team is set to host the ECAC Championships this weekend in Kenyon Arena. The number-one seeded Panthers scored early and often to knock the eighth-seeded Pioneers out of the playoffs, as Middlebury continued its quest for a sixth consecutive league title.

Going into the game, Middlebury focused on mental preparation and playing with intensity. Sacred Heart played Middlebury close in a Panthers' win earlier in the season, the same game that was postponed after the lights went out in Kenyon Arena after the second period of play. Said co-captain Sarah Carpenter '01, "We were looking to improve on the last game we had against them where we won 2-1 but outshot them considerably." Middlebury knew they could win big over the visiting Pioneers, but that it would take a complete effort on both ends of the ice.

> Our power play was very effective, scoring three goals. We were moving the puck around well and passing up top to Catherine Elkins '02 who was getting low hard shots off.
> —co-captain Michelle Labbe '01

Middlebury's co-captain Michelle Labbe '01 got the Panthers on the board five minutes into the game for a quick 1-0 lead. Seven minutes later Nina Kieves '02 doubled the lead off of an assist by Abigail Lamb '04. Erin Neil '03 scored a power play goal one minute later (assisted by Catherine Elkins '02), as Middlebury continued to dominate play; four minutes later E. Neil added her second of the game for a 4-0 lead, this time assisted by Elkins and Labbe. The Panthers outshot the Pioneers 14-0, as Megan Hutchinson '02 was not called on to make a single stop in the first period.

At the start of the second period Sacred Heart looked to grab some momentum with their first goal of the game. However, Middlebury added to their lead nine seconds into the period with Labbe's second goal of the game (assisted by Heather Wende '04).

Amber Neil '03 then made the lead 6-1 (assisted by Audrey Pellerin '03), and rookie Gabrielle Fonseca '04 lit the red lamp with one minute left off a feed from Labbe. Middlebury fired seven shots in the period, while Hutchinson faced only two.

The third period saw just one goal to round out the scoring, as Jean Butler '04 put the puck in the net (assists going to A. Neil and E. Neil) for a final score of 8-1. The Middlebury defense again proved absolutely smothering, as they held Sacred Heart to just three shots, while the offense threw 31 shots on the Pioneers' two goalies. The Panthers went three for four on the power play, raising their scoring effectiveness with the extra man to a league-leading 39 percent; Middlebury held Sacred Heart scoreless on their power play, bringing their penalty kill average to 91 percent.

Labbe credited Middlebury's strong start and special teams play as keys to their success. By dictating the tempo of the game and setting a high level of play, the Panthers were able to get a big jump on Sacred Heart and make them play catch-up hockey. "We were cycling well in the corners and getting strong shots off from both the points and close in front of the net. Our power play was very effective, scoring three of the goals. We were moving the puck around well and passing it up top to Catherine Elkins who was getting low hard shots off."

Carpenter also stressed the strong performance of the Panthers in Sacred Heart's end of the ice, in particular calling attention to the offensive talent of this year's team. "The greatest thing about the

(see Women's, page 29)

Third Trip to Maine not a Charm for Women's Ball

By Charles Gillig
Assistant Sports Editor

Despite an impressive 11-2 start to the season, the women's basketball team never regained its early swagger and finished the year with a 58-47 loss to Bowdoin in the first round of the NESCAC tournament. The sixth seeded Panthers (15-10) never got going in the first half as they shot 3-26 from the floor and found themselves down 36-18 at halftime.

The Polar Bears extended its lead to as much as 24 in the second half before Middlebury went on a late run to cut the lead to 11. "It was hard to sit there and watch things slip away," Amy Lowell '01 said. Riann Siciak '01 led the team with 12 points, while Kristin Hanley netted 11. Lowell led the team with eight rebounds.

The loss also continued a tough season on the road for the Panthers. The team lost its last four and seven of its last eight away from home. The trip to Bowdoin was its third journey to Maine this season, where the Panthers dropped all four contests. However, the team did sport an remarkable 8-1 record at Pepin Gymnasium.

The Panthers can take consolation in Bowdoin's relatively easy run though the tournament on its way to the NESCAC crown. The third-seeded Polar Bears handled number-two seed Colby 73-61 in the semi-finals and then defeated number one Amherst 54-41 in the championship.

First-year Lora Trenkle, who paced Bowdoin with 15 points against Middlebury, earned NESCAC player of the week honors for her performances in the NESCAC tournament.

The end of this season marked the end of the careers of co-captains Siciak and Lowell. Siciak was third on the team in scoring (8.6 ppg) and first in assists (71 assists) while Lowell was second in scoring (9.4 ppg) and first in rebounding (8.5 rpg). "It's always tough losing starters, but the fact we're only graduating two seniors is a postive thing," Wesley Hyatt '03 said.

Next year's team will feature the return of Hanley, whose 16.9 points per game was second in the NESCAC, as well as co-captain Megan McCosker '02 and starting forward Hyatt.

Mass Confusion

Andrew Corrigan

Making his way through the crowded pack at the mass start, *Justin Beckwith '01 gets off to a good start in the men's 10km race. Beckwith ended up finishing second in the race.*

Charles in Charge

By Charles Gillig
Assistant Sports Editor

I can already feel it coming on. It's not tourney time yet, it's not even March yet, but I can feel it. March Madness is here baby! I love it all: Dicky V, bubble teams, conference tourneys, Selection Sunday and, of course, the tournament brackets. I know it's a little early to get all hyped up about the tourney, but I'm hooked so let's go through some of the key questions concerning this year's tourney:

1) Who are the number-one seeds?

This year's one seeds are very strong and I think will do much better than last year's. Leading the way is a solid Stanford squad led by former high school teammates of yours truly, Jason and Jarron Collins (Harvard-Westlake H.S. in L.A.) as well as scoring phenom Casey Jacobson. The others ones will be perennial power Duke, a young, talented UNC team and then either Illinois or Mich. St depending on the Big 10 tourney.

2) Who's going to be this year's sleeper team?

I think there are a bunch of candidates for this one. I really like Kentucky to have a huge tourney. They are the hottest team in the country and have an underrated freshman class that can run with anyone. They are coached well and have played good games against some of the best teams in the country. Watch out.

Also look for Notre Dame to emerge as the only Big East team that will do something this year. The Irish are a much better version of the Wally World led Miami (Ohio) team that made it to the sweet sixteen, and they have a solid combination of inside and outside that bodes well come tourney time. Ohio State, UCLA and Florida also have the arsenal to do some serious damage.

3) What bubble teams will and won't make it to the dance?

Count them in: UCONN (too many good wins), Georgia Tech (ACC deserves much respect), Iowa and Indiana (Big Ten will have a huge tourney).

See you next year: Seton Hall (biggest disappointment of the year), West Virginia and Villanova (more Big East casualties).

4) Who's going to get upset?

I really don't think G-Town will be around too long. Despite the 112th hardest schedule and a mediocre 8-6 conference record, the team will probably get a four or five seed. Upset city. Virginia will also have problems as all of its big wins (Duke, UNC and Maryland) have come at home. Teams must be strong on the road to step up come March. St. Joe's and Fresno St. will also see early exits because of their easy schedules.

5) Who's going to win it all?

The Fighting Illini of Illinois. They have great perimeter scorers in Frank Williams and Cory Bradford complemented by an athletic and skilled front line led by Marcus Griffin and Brian Cook. A strong bench and a great coach seal the deal. I love it!

Alpine Team Hits Peak as Prize Nears

By Andrew Zimmermann
Sports Editor

For the Middlebury ski team, Winter Carnival was a tale of two halves. Friday activities at Rikert Touring Center and the Snow Bowl saw the nordic and alpine teams in a position to upset nemesis Dartmouth. It was after sunset on Saturday that such ambitious ideas were laid to rest with the usual Vermont (UVM)-Dartmouth-Middlebury finishing order.

From the base of the Snow Bowl Friday, spectators could view racers careening down the bottom third of the giant slalom (GS) course on the Allen run. The view only told part of the story as the finest racers in New England started their over 1,000-foot descent from the top of Worth Mountain.

The Middlebury men and women finished their first run in the morning and proceeded to tear down their home slope in their second run after lunch. Being at the Snow Bowl after spending the whole season racing on the road was particularly comforting and refreshing for the Panthers. "It was nice to ski our home course on our home hill," Sarah Brophy '02 said. "The Snow Bowl and Middlebury put on a great show every year."

The conditions were hard and fast Friday with a quick course set in the first run and an especially turn-filled course set for the afternoon. This didn't keep the Panthers from skiing to their best GS finish as a team in a carnival this year however. The men beat Dartmouth by two points to gain second place while the women were just seven points behind the women from Hanover, N.H.

"We've definitely been getting better with more time on snow, myself included. I think we're ready to peak at the right time as NCAAs are coming around," said Chad McConathy '04, who powered to the best individual finish by a Middlebury racer this year. McConathy nipped the top-ranked racer in the eastern NCAA standings, Bradley Wall of Dartmouth, by .02 seconds to grab third-place.

Tyler Conrad '02 and Fred Coriell '02, who have been steadying veteran forces all year, finished eighth and 15th respectively in their third Winter Carnival as Middlebury students. Newcomer Fred Emich IV '04 was wedged in between the two upperclassmen with a 10th-place worth 34 points for his team.

On the women's side, a tight combination of finishing gates wreaked havoc in the first run. Given that, the usual names for Middlebury graced the top of the leader board at days end. Laura Scripture, the outstanding first-year racer who currently sits in the top 11 in both the NCAA GS and slalom rankings continued her season-long affinity for team leading finishes. She was the top Panther finisher from the women's side with scorching results of eighth and 11th in the GS and slalom respectively.

Such results are both essential

(see Alpine, page 30)

Andrew Corrigan

Kelly Lauter '02 takes a turn in the women's slalom competition held at the Middlebury College Snow Bowl on Friday and Saturday.

'Usual Suspects' Pace Men's Swimming Squad

By Adam Nadeau
Staff Writer

While most students celebrated Winter Carnival this weekend, the Middlebury men's swimming and diving team traveled to Bowdoin to compete in the season-ending NESCAC Championships. Fueled by strong relay swims and a balanced team effort, the team edged rival Amherst for third place among the 11-team field.

Men's Swimming & Diving

Friday-Sunday, February 23-25

Williams	1609
Hamilton	1468
Middlebury	1318
Amherst	1311

The usual suspects once again paced Middlebury. Grayson Stuntz '02 won three individual events, the 50 and 100-yard butterfly and the 200-yard individual medley, en route to finishing in a tie as high-point getter of the meet. No victory speeches were heard this year though, perhaps in response to Stuntz's infamous "Donovan Proclamation" last season.

Derek Chicarilli '02 took time out of his busy snowboarding schedule to take both diving competitions in dramatic fashion. His combined score of 506.05 points was good enough to set a new pool record at the Leroy Greason pool.

Andrew Sterling '03 paced a deep distance crew, placing in the top eight in both the 500 and the 1500-yard freestyle, lowering his own school mark in the process

(see NCAAs, page 30)

Striding Nordic Skiiers Eye Finish on Fast Track to Nationals

By Jakub Benes
Staff Writer

The Middlebury Carnival marked the end of the regular NCAA season and the last qualifying races for the NCAA Championships to be held at Middlebury, March 7-10. Racing on their home course at Bread Loaf, the Panthers, along with the rest of the EISA schools, were able to ski some of the same terrain that will be used at NCAAs. At the end of the weekend, Middlebury placed third in the carnival and finalized the NCAA qualification of six athletes.

The first races on Friday, Feb. 23, were the women's five-kilometer (km) and men's 10km classic technique races. Skiing through a light snow shower, the Panthers dominated the home course, beating out rivals Vermont (UVM) and Dartmouth for first place. In the women's race, first-year Kate Newick skied to a phenomenal second-place finish behind Dartmouth's Erin Quinn-Hurst. Kate Whitcomb '04 had a strong 11th place finish less than 20 seconds out of the top five. Megan Sands '02 came in 13th and women's team captain Susan Angst '01 in 15th; both within eight seconds of teammate Whitcomb. Rounding out the women's squad was Hannah Taylor '02 in 25th and Berkley Leach '04 in 29th.

In the men's 10km race, Justin Beckwith '01 matched Newick as he placed second behind UVM's Torgeir Lien, who won in 27:54. Tim Weston '03 had his best finish of the year as he glided into fourth place while Colin Rodgers '04, racing in his second carnival since returning from the World Junior Championships in Poland, finished seventh. Fourth on the team was Marshall Greene '04, who had an outstanding race finishing 14th. He was followed by Matt Whitcomb '01 and Kyle Dezotell '03 who placed 32nd and 38th respectively.

Saturday, Feb. 24, brought cold air and beautiful sunny skies for the men's and women's 15km mass start skate race. Although Middlebury had strong finishes in both events, it was not able to maintain the high standard it set the day before. The men's race was first and Vermont's Torgeir Lien again claimed victory in 38:08. Beckwith led the Panther men with a fifth-place finish, 58 seconds behind the winner. Rodgers fought for much of the race to recover from a harrowing start and moved up to 12th. Weston sprinted with a tight pack to a 16th place finish, Greene placed 22nd and Dezotell finished 33rd.

In the women's 15km race, UVM's Ekaterina Ivanova won in 43:06, over a minute ahead of the nearest competitor. Middlebury's Newick, also making up time after a tough start, led the Panther women in 10th place. Whitcomb, sprinting against teammate Sands at the finish, placed 14th just ahead of Sands' 15th. Angst was 22nd and was followed by Leach in 26th and Taylor in 38th.

Qualification for NCAA Championships was limited to the top 16 races on the final EISA ranking list for the entire season. Middlebury filled the limit of spots available to one school and will have six athletes competing in the Nordic events.

The women's team is composed of Newick (first team All-East), Whitcomb (second team All-East) and Sands.

The men's team is Beckwith (second team All-East), Weston, and Colin Rodgers. These athletes will prepare over the next week and a half to race at Bread Loaf on March 7 and 9 against the best collegiate skiers in the country.

Andrew Corrigan

Tim Weston '03 collapses after the finish of the men's 15km Nordic race held at Bread Loaf Saturday.